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••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Saar's Coal Shipped to Italy Aids Area's Economic Problem; First Year in Reich Completed

New Barracks Appear as Saarlanders Talk Defense

League Control Ends

League Plebiscite Tribunal Comes to End After Year's Wait

By **J. Emlyn Williams**
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 2—The Saar Territory returned to Germany a year ago yesterday, after 15 years' control by a governing commission set up by the League of Nations and a plebiscite which decided by a 90.7 per cent majority to rejoin the fatherland.

One of the outstanding features of life in the Saar since it returned to Germany, particularly during the past few months, has been the boom in the building trades. Inquiries from official sources always produce the answer that this is traceable to the desire to improve general housing conditions. But it is an undeniable fact that much of the work can hardly be described as "housing" in the accepted sense of the term.

Barracks

New barracks are appearing and old ones are being reconditioned. For example great military barracks in Haarlberg Strasse at Saarbrücken, which had been used for years as homes for poor artists and small pensioners, have been cleared of former occupants since the beginning of the year.

At Enfeld, near Saarbrücken, a new air base is under construction. Current reports that this airdrome will be a flying field with an underground storage base cannot be verified, since the authorities are not helpful with such information.

Discuss Preparations

What is clear to every visitor here is that Saarlanders are openly discussing military preparations.

Youth are holding themselves in readiness for military conscription and industrialists are hoping to find the cure for unemployment here through rearmament contracts.

Are the Saarlanders Socialists?

Adolf Hitler's picture is to be seen everywhere. Swastikas fly in place of Socialist and Communist flags of a year and a half ago. The National Socialist organization has increased its membership tremendously.

They Take Wise Course

But all that is not a safe criterion. Such manifestations are only a way to economic security for thousands in the Saar today.

Saarlanders are grateful for all the National Socialists did to get them back to the Fatherland again, but their enthusiasm for National Socialist policies appears to be doubtful in the eyes of many party officials here.

The transfer of the Saar to the Third Reich with so little upheaval or misunderstanding between France and Germany, the two states particularly concerned, undoubtedly owed much to the competence shown by the special committee of the League of Nations Council, presided over by Baron Pompeo Aloisi of Italy.

It was called upon to settle an infinite number of detailed questions, from the validity of life insurance policies to the cost of the coal mines to be transferred.

The French Helped

The French, once they had decided that there was no hope of the Saar becoming a part of France, cooperated with the Germans, and together they arrived at settlements on various complicated issues which then received the Committee's formal sanction. The customs service, for example, actually passed from French to German hands before March 1, 1931, and the introduction of the German currency system in the Saar followed with practically no dislocation.

Thus, a territory which temporarily changed hands in 1919, was returned to its former owners in so peaceful a way as was hardly to be imagined a few months previously—a triumph of international good-sense!

Tribunal Ended

All signs of international control disappeared a year ago, except the Supreme Plebiscite Tribunal which was established to deal with complaints arising out of the voting on Jan. 13, 1935. The very existence of this institution has probably been forgotten even by the Saarländers themselves. Now it, too, disappears.

In addition, the 12 months are now ended in which it was possible for persons who desired to leave the Saar to remove their property under the special facilities for taking the proceeds for such sales with them out of Germany.

The Saar

The outstanding problems in the transfer of the Saar to Germany were those of administration and economic adjustment. It has been

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© The Times
In the Saar
Iron Works at Volklingen

British Get Offer From Germans To Join Navy Pact

LONDON, March 2 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced today that Germany has informed Great Britain that she is prepared to negotiate an Anglo-German bilateral treaty on the basis of any agreement reached at the present four-power naval conference.

The question of Germany's participation in the proposed treaty sought by the United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy has been one of the main bones of contention in the conference.

France consistently has opposed German participation while Great Britain has contended that for a naval treaty to be international in character Germany must be represented.

Germany made it clear that the bilateral arrangement would come into force if the other naval powers agreed to similar proposals.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 2—A German bid for better understanding with France rather than increased misunderstanding following ratification of the Franco-Soviet pact is to be the basis of this country's foreign policy.

This is now clear from statements of prominent people following Adolf Hitler's interview with Bertram de Jouvenal published in Paris and London Saturday.

Reich Wants to Co-operate

Much has been written lately regarding German and Italian conversations, but well-informed opinion here continues convinced that Germany's main objective is co-operation with the western powers. Additional evidence of co-operation with France and England is supplied by Herr Hitler and the Wilhelmstrasse in the appointment of Count Johann Welczek as the German Ambassador to Paris and the attitude of the more responsible press organizations of the Reich.

A Correction

Herr Hitler in the interview not only declared: "I will prove to my people that the idea of the hereditary enmity between France and Germany is absurd," but also stated

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British to Push Embargo on Oil If Others Act

League Orders Study of Conciliation Plans in Ethiopian War

Committees Meet

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GENEVA, March 2 — Great Britain offered today to place an embargo against further oil shipments to Italy provided all other oil-producing and transporting states in the League do the same, and the League of Nations Council Committee of 13 was ordered to discuss the possibility of conciliating the Italo-Ethiopian War. The Committee of 13 is really the entire League Council with Italy excluded.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, March 2—The Committee of 18, whose duty it is to co-ordinate sanctions, has met again and a turning point in the policy of coercion probably has been reached. Either greater efforts must now be made, or the tendency to slacken will increase.

The main purpose of the meeting is to determine whether it is practicable to apply the oil embargo originally voted "in principle" on Nov. 6. It would seem that after a delay of four months the Foreign Ministers can have no excuse for failing to act on the technical findings of the experts' committee reported last month.

But political considerations are complicating problems more than ever, and the conversations which began today between Anthony Eden of Britain and Pierre Etienne Flandin of France deal with far wider issues.

International Lineups

Indeed there is an unmistakable temptation to minimize the importance of sanctions and to regard the meeting at Geneva as an opportunity for fresh efforts to construct a diplomatic system of world security by interministerial arrangements.

Undoubtedly the events in Japan which appear to presage a more formidable military policy which may eventually embroil Russia preoccupy the statesmen here. For if Russia and Japan were to clash in the East a German-Polish move in the West is held possible.

Consequently it is argued in Little Entente circles, surprising as this reversal of attitude appears, that nothing further should be done to antagonize Italy at this critical moment.

Naturally the Italians make the most of this situation and are again trying to practice what may be described as a sort of diplomatic blackmail which in British circles makes a deplorable impression.

The French are still perturbed, not so much at Italy's old threat to leave the League, but at the possible denunciations of the Locarno Treaty by Italy as well as Germany and remilitarization of the Rhineland as the first consequence of the Franco-Russian pact.

Reichsführer Hitler's appeal for reconciliation is disturbing. It is taken to mean that France can have German friendship at the price of breaking with Russia. In this connection it is remarked that Joseph Beck, Polish Foreign Minister, prefers to remain away from Geneva and is now visiting Belgium.

Clarifications Needed

The diplomatic imbroglio is doubtless in part artificial, but vigorous action will be required to dispel misgivings. Mr. Eden though apparently anxious not to take a public initiative, is understood to be of the opinion that if troubles are looming in the Far East and in Europe it is all the more necessary to bring the Italo-Ethiopian war to

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Japan Delays Selection Of New Premier

Emperor's Conferences on Successor to Okada Continuing

Dictatorship Unlikely

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, March 2—Tokyo breathed more freely tonight than at any time since the fateful rattle of machine guns directed against Government leaders Wednesday morning.

The surrender and evacuation of the public buildings held by the mutinous soldiers of the First and Third Regiments finally occurred Saturday afternoon after long negotiations and several premature announcements.

At Darkest Moment

As has sometimes happened in Japanese history, the solution was reached just when the situation looked darkest. The military authorities on Saturday morning had taken the drastic step of suspending all train, bus, and streetcar communication, and had isolated Tokyo from the outside world. A more normal and cheerful atmosphere now prevails, and the difficult problem of organizing the new Government can be undertaken free from the pressure of crisis.

Increasing Normality

Sunday was passed in an atmosphere of increasing normality, although martial law with its restrictions on foreign communication remains today and may be removed only after a new cabinet has been formed. With order restored, public interest centers in the choice of the new premier, and the selection of Viscount Saito's successor as Lord Privy Seal. The latter post is very important because it carries the right to close access to the throne. The venerable Genro Prince Saionji arrived at Tokyo during the afternoon and proceeded at once to the palace, where it is expected his counsel will carry considerable weight.

News Now Available

Foreign correspondents faced great handicaps in reporting and interpreting recent events, chief among these being the severe but invisible censorship against which no appeal has been possible, combined with the paralysis of usually reliable news sources. Such developments are not surprising, in view of the extreme gravity of the situation, and it is the hope that more normal conditions will henceforward prevail in such matters.

"Okada Alive"

One striking example of the difficulties surrounding the work of journalists was Saturday's surprising announcement that Premier Keisuke Okada, who had been officially reported assassinated, was alive and well, having been received by the Emperor Friday. The Premier's brother-in-law, Col. Denzo Matsuo, perished in his stead. But it was apparently considered expedient to conceal the Premier's survival

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Emergency Declared As N. Y. Strike Halts Lifts and Furnaces

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2—Spreading swiftly from large apartment hotels on west-side Manhattan to Fifth and Park Avenue areas, the building service employees' strike, leaving furnaces cold and halting vital units of vertical transport, was assuming major proportions here today as the Building Service Employees' International Union got under way its big-scale offensive for wage and hour betterments and the closed shop for elevator and building maintenance workers.

The strike situation was seen by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia this afternoon as having assumed such grave aspects as to concern the welfare of citizens, and he proclaimed an emergency existing, calling upon all citizens to "co-operate with the city government in maintaining the public health and in protecting life." He announced simultaneously that he stood ready to use his offices to bring about an immediate and satisfactory settlement of the dispute.

The Mayor's proclamation was accompanied by a schedule of steps the city will take to maintain emergency service in all buildings, providing for "periodical" elevator service in every apartment building more than six stories in height where service has been discontinued.

The showdown between the union and the Realty Advisory Board on Labor Relations, employer group, growing out of long attempts at mediation by Mayor LaGuardia, found both sides today apparently set against any compromise. The union contends its demands are justified, not only by the situation in the industry, but by right of workers to organize and deal collectively with the building owners for readjustment of alleged substandard conditions.

This afternoon brought conflicting reports on the progress of the walkout, with James J. Bambrick, head of the local branch, asserting that 25,000 workers in more than 2100 residential and hotel buildings were on strike and that plans were ready for strategic action in the great midtown hotels and in the skyscraper section of Lower Manhattan where rise the towers of Wall Street.

U. S. Farms Get Another New Deal

Bases Federal Award to Farmers on Proper Use of Soil

Rules Not Yet Made

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2—The Department of Agriculture's triple-purposed plan for raising farm income and conserving the nation's good earth became the law of the land after President Roosevelt gave it final approval.

Announcing that he had signed the bill, the President explained that it has three major objectives: conservation of the soil through wise and proper land use; maintenance of farm income at fair levels; and protection of consumers by assuring adequate supplies of food and fiber.

Agriculture officials are already making use of their new authority to devise rules under which billions of dollars are to be poured into pockets of farmers who produce soil-saving crops rather than overabundant food supplies in the years to come.

The new law, officially known as the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, was designed especially to meet objections raised by the Supreme Court to the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Same Old Purpose

Like the earlier law, its primary purpose is to adjust farm output to demand. It seeks to offset American agriculture's loss of its once lucrative foreign markets, which Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, holds cannot be recovered until tariffs are lowered and larger quantities of merchandise purchased from foreign nations.

Some 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 acres will be taken out of corn, wheat, cotton and other "surplus" crops and put into grass, legumes and trees,—chosen for their ability to restore to the soil the fertility so ruthlessly squandered before the new age of conservation and planning dawned.

Rules Yet To Be Made

The exact rules under which Farmer Jones out in Iowa will participate in the new program have not yet been written. Only general outlines are contained in the law; details are left to the Secretary of Agriculture on whom broad powers are bestowed. The scheme is simpler than the AAA; there will be no more contracts signed between the farmer and the Government.

Briefly, the law will operate in this manner. There are 60,000,000 acres in the United States devoted to wheat. Suppose the Secretary of Agriculture decides that 45,000,000 of these will produce all the food that can normally be consumed in this country. He sets up a 20 per cent reduction requirement.

Paid on Performance

The farmer who cuts his wheat acreage to this extent and does not sow another type of food, but plants instead one of the soil-building crops to be designated by the Department of Agriculture, will be entitled to a benefit payment. He will be paid, not on promise, but only on performance.

In every county in the United States there will be a soil conservation committee elected by farmers

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Experts Discuss New Soil Conservation Act
Left to Right, Standing—Chester Davis, Head of the Old AAA; Stanley F. Reed, Solicitor General; Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture. Seated—Senator Ellison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, March 2

Strikes—Elevators Stop; New York Walks Up

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

New York—Thousands of New Yorkers are walking up and down millions of steps today. Building employees, after weeks of threatened walkouts, finally struck, paralyzing a large area of New York's perpendicular transportation system. So dependent is New York on its up and down service that it is speeding negotiations. The Metropolitan Association of Building Owners, representing 110 apartment houses, is reported to have met the union's terms—a $2 weekly increase, a closed shop and a 48-hour week. James J. Bambrick, strike leader, predicted that before the end of the day 75,000 men would be on strike, crippling 6000 buildings, offices and department stores, as well as apartment houses. As the strike spread, Mayor LaGuardia declared an emergency and called on recruits to man the elevators.

Akron, Ohio—Peace negotiations between the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company and 14,000 striking employees blew up. Edward F. McGrady, federal mediator, who left this city Saturday predicting solution of the strike within 24 hours, hastened right back to stay on the job until an accord is reached.

Jobs—Drop Explained by NRA Invalidation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—National bafflement at the increase in unemployment from 11,397,000 in December to 12,626,000 in January, is partly resolved by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. Since July, 1935, immediately following the invalidation of the NRA, the hours of industry have increased to the tune of three a week, Mr. Green stated. And that has spelled 1,000,000 lost jobs, according to the federation chief. If these figures be true, this single factor has reversed America in its steady gains on unemployment.

In Ethiopia—Italian Victory on Anniversary

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Rome—A victory so great that it may actually appease Il Duce's appetite for conquest in Ethiopia is chalked up for the Italian forces. Topping the first battle of the Tembien Sector, the second battle, begun Feb. 27, is reported to have routed the armies of Ras Kassa and Ras Seyoum, resulting in what is termed a complete and shattering victory.

The Tembien Sector is depicted as virtually wiped clear of Ethiopians, who are reported in headlong retreat, shedding their weapons, their equipment and animals, while some of them surrender in great masses. This turn of events, that threatens to outstrip sanctions, leaves the Italians in full command of all the territory east of the Takkaze River, south as far as Mount Amba Alaji.

This smashing victory receives a dramatic fillip from the fact that yesterday was the fortieth anniversary of Italy's crushing defeat at Adowa. It looks like a Fascist flourish—in the grand manner.

Peace Rumors

Sporadic rumors that Il Duce is ready to negotiate for peace emerged again today. Italy's military successes in Ethiopia are deemed to put it in a strong bargaining position. And the gnawing effect of sanctions are believed to provide incentive for the negotiations.

Treasury—Goes to Borrow $1,809,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—An almost unprecedentedly optimistic atmosphere surrounded the announcement that the Treasury was to borrow $1,809,000,000. Though this is the largest cash borrowing since the Victory note issue of 1919, one Treasury spokesman said: "I have never heard the people who handle Government bonds so enthusiastic."

The issue calls for $800,000,000 to pay for the bonus, farm aid and other running expenses of the Government. The remaining amount of the issue is to be used for retiring a flotation of bills and for refunding purposes. The Administration is seen as hastening to raise

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Boston News Today:

How Utilities Make Big Profits Disclosed
Strike Deadlocked As Kramer Is Arrested
Tague Endorsement Given by Postal Union
McGlue Faces Action by Attorney General
Two-Way Police Radio Promised in 90 Days
Farley Arrives to Seek Roosevelt Delegates

These and many other interesting news and feature stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

Chicago 'Moves' From Midwest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 2—The Middle West has "lost" its largest city Chicago doesn't live there any more.

That is, so far as standard time is concerned. Chicago officially moved out of the central time zone yesterday. Clocks of the Windy City now record the same hours as New York, Boston, Miami and other sections in the eastern zone.

It was easy enough for the Chicago City Council to say, "Forward, turn forward, oh time in thy flight" and make eastern time effective for Chicago the year around, but now the council finds itself a storm center.

All Sorts of Complaints

For all sorts of reasons, all sorts of people are dissatisfied. One of the chief complaints is that, whether or not it was needed, it was ordered by the city without a referendum. The Chicago Federation of Labor is now circulating a petition to get one. Working people, it claims, don't want to get up in the dark all winter, and they want a chance to register their dislike of winter "daylight saving." Chicago has had summer daylight saving for 16 years, having approved it by referendum in 1920.

Business people are divided. Chicago looks east to one great volume of business and west to another. Those who deal largely with New York and its neighbors see good reasons for joining with the State of Michigan, which has already "seceded" from the central time belt, ignoring the ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission which requires its railroads to keep to central time.

Industry Divided

But Chicago has much commerce with the West and Southwest, and business interests dealing with this vast region do not welcome the change. The big packing industry and the Chicago Board of Trade, for example, oppose it. The railroads, dealing with all sections, have measured the volume of traffic in both directions and have found that carloadings from the West surpass those of the East.

The Association of American Railways has come out for the retention of existing time zone boundaries, an especially significant development.

Newspaper Campaign

The Interstate Commerce Commission held hearings here last week, heard the testimony of both sides, and is considering the evidence. Before it came friends of the change, headed by Barnet Hodes, corporation counsel of Chicago, with representatives of the State of Michigan, and many opponents. Michigan changed to eastern time by legislative act in 1931, but the I. C. C has never recognized the change as effective for the railroads. That State, therefore, has what Chicago has today, a "double standard of time," and is still hop-

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Utility Man Owns To Unasked Use Of Names in Lobbying

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2—Lights burned late in the office of S. V. Severson, vice-president and general manager of the Republic Light Heat & Power Company of Buffalo, N. Y., subsidiary of H. L. Doherty's Cities Service Corporation, on the night of June 11, 1935. It was in the midst of the utilities fight against the Wheeler-Rayburn anti-holding company bill, and the Buffalo firm was taking its part in preparing and sending telegrams to Congress in a huge campaign urging them to defeat the bill.

Using a pencil, Mr. Severson wrote off telegram after telegram to Congressmen as the lights burned and signed them with the names of friends and relatives.

From His Old Home

Mr. Severson's parents live in Stoughton, Wis., and many of the penciled messages were addressed to the representative of that Wisconsin district, and signed with the names of local tradesmen and distant cousins. The cost of the telegrams was charged to the Dominion Natural Gas Company Ltd. (Ont.), another Doherty subsidiary of which Mr. Severson is also an official. Later on, the Dominion Company claimed immeunity from investigation by the Senate Black committee's inquiry into lobbying, on the ground that it was a Canadian company.

The whole story came out today, as the Black committee resumed its

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States Join Outlay Of $125,000,000 For Road Safety

CHICAGO, March 2 (AP)—A hundred and twenty five million dollars worth of accident prevention will be built into the nation's highways this spring and summer, a survey today discloses.

Uniting in an effort to cut down motoring fatalities, federal and state governments have assigned one fourth of the cost of a road improvement program to safety measures.

Of an estimated total expenditure of $600,000,000, $125,000,000 will go toward cutting down automobile crashes by the following means:

Eliminating railroad grade crossings.

Installing warning signals at danger points.

Widening "shoulders" of highways.

Broadening or eliminating curves.

Leveling concrete headwalls of culverts.

Increasing highway widths.

Flattening slopes.

Laying dustless road surfaces.

Increasing sight distances, to remove mental as well as physical hazards of motorists.

Several states have planned highway safety programs along particular lines. Pennsylvania will paint yellow lines through the middle of mountain roads, to guide drivers through heavy fogs. Indiana will divide traffic lanes on the Lincoln Highway from Merrillville to Schererville. Alabama's roads will be regulated by a new 74-man highway patrol. Colorado will require safety inspection of all autos and trucks. Arkansas may bar cattle from the roads.

U.S. Abandons Intervention In Panama

Roosevelt Substitutes 'Good Neighbor' Policy for Old Treaty

Senate Must Agree

Payment for Canal on Basis of Old Gold Dollar Provided

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—In pursuance of President Roosevelt's "good neighbor" policy, the United States today agreed to abandon its right to intervention in Panama.

In a treaty signed by the two governments today, the United States gave up its right, held since construction of the Panama Canal began, to maintain "public order in the cities of Panama, Colon, and the territories and harbor adjacent thereto in case the Republic of Panama should not be, in the judgment of the United States, able to maintain such order."

Replaces 1903 Treaty

That right was conferred upon the United States in the 1903 treaty which has governed the relations of the two countries up to the present and which the new pact is designed to replace.

The United States had contended in the past that this clause authorized it to intervene not only in the case of actual disorder but also in case of a threatened disorder.

Panama objected, protesting that this specific grant of the right of intervention no longer was warranted under present conditions and was contrary to the nonintervention policy of the Roosevelt Administration.

Independence Clause

The United States also abrogated the article of the 1903 treaty by which it "guarantees and will maintain the independence of the Republic of Panama."

It was eliminated on the contention of Panama that it was in derogation of that Government's sovereignty. In its place the new treaty established an agreement betwen the two governments on a policy of joint responsibility and co-operation in furtherance of their common interests.

The pact included an arrangement whereby the United States gives Panama the equivalent of $250,000 annually in the old gold dollar.

Payment Provisions

Under the 1903 treaty, the United States was obligated to pay $250,000 annually "in gold." When the gold payment clause in United States obligations generally was abrogated, Panama refused to accept $250,000 in present-day dollars, contending it would be subjected to loss.

The new treaty provides that the United States henceforth will pay the canal rental in balboas, the Panama unit of currency. The sum was fixed at 430,000 balboas, which Panama officials say corresponds to $250,000 in gold dollars of the old weight.

Payment Retroactive

The treaty made this payment retroactive to 1934, the first year Panama refused to accept the regular rental payments.

The treaty must be submitted for ratification to the Senates of both countries. Officials said it would not be published in detail pending their consideration.

Three supplementary conventions also were signed. One provided for transfer to Panama of two American naval radio stations. Another concerned regulation of radio communications in the Panama Republic and Canal Zone and the third dealt with construction of a trans-Isthmian highway.

President Again Urges U. S. to Shun War Trade; Embargoes Are Extended

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2—As well as signing the extended neutrality resolution, President Roosevelt over the week end issued a new proclamation applying its terms to Italy and Ethiopia, extending its prohibitions to three more poison gases, and applying for the first time a specific ban on loans and credits.

He also repeated his warning that any Americans trading with the belligerents do so at their own risk, and added: "I renew the appeal made last October to the American people that they so conduct their trade with belligerent nations that it cannot be said that they are seizing new opportunities for profit or that by changing their peacetime trade they give aid to the continuation of war."

Cash and Carry Policy

The President's proclamation, applying the embargo, was supplemented by a statement even more important in its declaration of national policy. This contained the repeated warning that trade with belligerents is at the shipper's own risk. The American policy now almost approaches that of "cash and carry" often advocated as a strong neutrality restriction. Purchases by or for the Italian Government must be for cash, and if they are carried on American ships they will be at the shipper's risk. Loopholes are that purchases by private Italian citizens are not so restricted, unless it can be interpreted that they are indirectly for the

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Campaign Lines Are Gradually Being Drawn in Several States

Landon Pledges Relief Shorn Of Partisanship Hindrances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, Neb., March 2—Relief purged of partisanship, waste and incompetence was pledged by Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas in a nation-wide broadcast here Saturday attacking political "spoilsmen" of the Roosevelt Administration.

A "leaky engine cannot pick up speed," Mr. Landon said in criticizing federal spending, adding that millions paid in taxes by the American people have been taken to build a partisan political machine.

Speaking at the Republican rally on Nebraska's Founders' Day, the sixty-ninth anniversary of statehood, Mr. Landon carried his campaign for the Republican presidential nomination ahead on his "liberal-economy" platform. He said in part:

Government Is Tested

The basic issues of the approaching national referendum hold a deeper interest for our country than any that have arisen for a generation past. The crucial period in which we now find ourselves is testing representative government at many points.

The American people are profoundly impressed by this fact. They are looking for true leadership in the nation and in the states—leadership that will reinforce their faith in the American system of representative government.

They will welcome a chance to support a leadership capable of saving them from the breakdown of popular government—a breakdown which has already engulfed so large a part of the Old World.

The road our people wish to travel avoids the bondage of bureaucracy on the one hand, and on the other it avoids the tyranny of monopoly and economic dictatorship. . . .

Republican Task Multiplied

The task of the Republican Party has been multiplied and our path to orderly economic progress unnecessarily barricaded by social and economic experiments introduced in the last three years by the National Administration.

It may be assumed that many of these objectives were laudable, but the methods taken to reach those objectives have tended to discredit their high intentions. We must begin all over.

First, to solve our problems we must understand them. . . .

Among all the problems that are pressing for consideration today, if there is one that is truly national it is the distress of agriculture. It has suffered all too much from partisan politics. . . .

Must Help Farmers

Over and above the remedial legislation still required, there is much that can be done by informed and sympathetic administration. The discrimination in national policies, against which our farmers so justly complain, must end!

Once we have restored the purchasing power of the American farmer, we shall have gone a long way toward providing work for the unemployed. . . .

Given the buying power he fairly earns, it is not too much to say that the farmer could provide jobs for many of the millions still unemployed and eager to work.

Scandal of Relief

Then there is the all-important task of relief. After three years of experimentation, relief still remains in chaos.

The intentions of the Federal Relief Administration, under the various initials by which it has been identified, may have been high and noble. The political man-handling of the projects, however, has been nothing short of shocking. . . .

The centralization of control in Washington has brought about a lamentable and costly breakdown of local responsibility.

State governments have been deliberately short-circuited. Local governments have been tempted to sacrifice their rights and their responsibilities, in order to get any share in the distribution of federal funds.

Federal financial aid was obviously necessary in our recent emergency, but every community knows best how to care for its own.

Lacks Flexibility

The Federal relief program has lacked the flexibility to meet local conditions. In many cases, the way it has been carried out has denied aid to the truly deserving. In other instances it has encouraged too many to become chronic indigents.

The WPA program has slammed the door to employment on public works to every one except permanent relief clients. As a result, those who might otherwise have become self-sustaining have been forced back on relief in order to obtain temporary employment.

There are cruel implications in the present program. Two changes are imperative. One is the decentralization of relief. The other calls for encouragement to the person who is trying again to become self-supporting. Such efforts must not be penalized as they have been in the past.

Local Ways Are Found

In many communities, practical ways of meeting this need have been found. The Federal Relief Administration has ignored these successful local efforts which restored self-support without injury to the American standard of living. A short-sighted Federal relief administration continues to exhibit utter unfamiliarity with what has been achieved in these directions. . . .

* * *

When a national administration takes millions and millions paid in taxes by the American people to build a partisan political machine out of want and misery, that administration does an indefensible thing.

* * *

Grover Cleveland, and every other President since the Civil Service Law was enacted, extended its scope by executive order. So, too, each Congress has opened up new avenues for the activities of the Civil Service Commission.

Spoilsmen Loot System

This steady advance of the merit system for half a century was halted and turned back three years ago by the political spoilsmen now in power.

These spoilsmen have seen to it that not one in a hundred out of the 235,000 new job holders, added by this Administration, has been bothered by merit requirements.

But, worse than that, the morale of the whole federal service has suffered as the result of ousting thousands of trained employees from their hard-won civil service status. Their faith in the protection of the merit system has been ruthlessly betrayed. The time has come to end this political debauch.

The merit system must be restored, expanded and improved, and the extension of the system must include the opening up of higher positions within the federal service to advancement through merit.

* * *

Then, too we must have a sound and stable monetary system. We must not spend more than we can afford. We must cut down our debts, and stop making new ones. A leaky engine cannot pick up speed.

If we are overburdened by debt, we cannot go forward. In a word, we must persevere until we have balanced our budget.

After all, however liberal we are, whatever progressive instinct tempts us and inspires us, common sense and sound policy tell us that we can only be as liberal as we can accord to be and pay our debts and live in decent self-respect.

All this is true in our personal and private affairs. It is no less true in governmental business. . . . Waste, extravagance and indecision will not remedy slipshod national housekeeping. If persisted in, these recurring deficits inevitably will lead to one of two courses.

Evils of Inflation

One way is inflation. That is a primrose path at the beginning, but there is an inescapable pitfall at the end. Inflation can only culminate in wiping out the savings of the American people. . . .

The other wasteful way out, of this financial mess is the imposition of federal taxes more severe than any before known. Even the imposition of these severe levies if coupled with continued reckless spending, would give only temporary relief. Overtaxation would take its toll in the lowering of our standards of living and the ultimate exhaustion of our resources. . . .

There must be more effective budget-making by the Executive. Congress must find a way to consider federal expenditures as a whole, rather than as isolated and apparently unrelated departmental expenditures.

Finally, we must consider not only "Where is the money going?" but "Where is it coming from? . . ."

We cannot go back to the days before this depression. We must go forward facing our new problems, solving them under the old eternal verities, cherishing the American tradition of free men, surrendering the unessential for new and necessary benefits.

Governor of California Declines Favorite-Son Role

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2 (AP)—Gov. Frank F. Merriam was listed as a "holdout" yesterday, while a committee, representing factions of California Republicanism, met to select a "satisfactory" uninstructed slate to the national convention.

The committee, appointed at a convention of the California Republican Assembly in Visalia yesterday, aimed to prepare a "harmony" list.

If unopposed at the state presidential primary May 5, the delegation would go to the national convention unbound by unit rule and free to vote for any candidate, as advocated by former President Herbert Hoover.

The harmony program faced a possible obstacle when Governor Merriam, mentioned as a "favorite son" candidate, declined an invitation to have representatives on the committee.

Rival Delegations Face Court Test in Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 2 (AP)—Alabama's delegation to the Democratic national convention in Philadelphia in June faced a court battle for recognition today.

The delegation named by the state Democratic executive committee in January was challenged Saturday by a slate of delegates offered the voters for the May primary and rejected by the chairman of the committee.

Judge Leon McCord, national Democratic committeeman, announced court action would be sought after John D. McQueen, chairman of the state committee, had refused to accept the list of candidates.

Shenandoah Park Popular

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Wilbur C. Hall, chairman of the Virginia Conservation and Development Commission, says 200,000 more persons visited the Shenandoah National Park last year than the total at any other national reserve. He said the park counted 516,637 tourists.

Landon Impresses Chieftains Of G.O.P. by Nebraska Speech

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2—Most political observers agree that Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas is far in the lead for the Republican presidential nomination, and his second major campaign speech, delivered Saturday night at the Nebraska Founder's Day Republican rally in Lincoln, Neb., did not alter the impression.

The Governor's speech turned on three main points: equality for agriculture, honesty in relief, and economy instead of taxation to produce a balanced budget. His criticisms on the relief system coincided effectively with the charges of politics in relief now being made by Senator Rush D. Holt (D) of West Virginia.

They also chimed in with the personal knowledge of hearers in many parts of the country. Again it is indicated that heavy spending and mismanagement of relief will be two principal issues in the campaign.

The Kansas Governor's supporters are assiduously avoiding a trial of strength in any of the state presidential primaries. Unlike another leading candidate, Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, the Topeka strategists are keeping the Governor's name off the ballot in any except a few neighboring states. The purpose is to avoid an open clash with Senator Borah or any favorite-son candidate, in the hope that during the jockeying with votes at the Cleveland convention Governor Landon will not only have a respectable initial showing, but an enormous number of later-ballot supporters.

Hope for Borah's Support

The Landon managers would like to receive Senator Borah's support, when and if it is demonstrated that the Idaho veteran cannot be nominated. They look forward to a locking of horns between the eastern conservative wings of the party—so frequently attacked by Senator Borah—and his followers. Out of such a deadlock they anticipate that Governor Landon will emerge triumphant—that is, if his supporters are not great enough on the very earliest ballots to break a deadlock almost before it happens.

Most interesting of recent developments to the Landon managers is the support for him being evidenced in eastern centers, from New York and New Jersey north through most of New England. They welcome support from any quarter, naturally, but they had not anticipated that the more conservative corners of the nation would flock to their banners.

Fitted to Suit West

Indeed, much of Governor Landon's Nebraska Day speech hardly rings as if he were appealing to New York or New England listeners. The Governor began with a stiff attack on "the insidious evils of monopoly," in Senator Borah's best vein. He continued by declaring that American farmers have not received enough purchasing power or support from the National Government, saying:

"A mistaken notion seems all too prevalent that American farmers are seeking special privilege . . . . Among all the problems that are pressing for consideration today, if there is one that is truly national it is the distress of agriculture. . . . Over and above all the remedial legislation still required, there is much, that can be done by informed and sympathetic administration.

"The discrimination in national policies, against which our farmers so justly complain, must end! . . . Given the buying power he fairly earns, it is not too much to say that the farmer could provide jobs for many of the millions still unemployed and eager to work."

East Views Farmer Differently

These points, analyzed, are believed by easterners to place Governor Landon once more definitely as a western candidate. New England and much of the East, they point out, seems to be convinced that the farmers have not too much "remedial legislation," not too little; that there has been discrimination latterly in favor of farmers instead of against them, and that the farmer has had great additions of buying power.

But these statements were not headlined in accounts of Governor Landon's speech. Instead, his strong attacks on the federal relief system were emphasized, with his demand for decentralization. But even here, Governor Landon attacked the impression that a change in administrations would lessen relief spending, pledging that "what we propose is to make relief both honest and effective."

Governor Landon attacked the spoils system, called for sound money and a balanced budget, he condemned "inflation," and described additional taxes as "the other wasteful way out of this financial mess."

Altogether, therefore, the speech is taken as an appeal to all parts of the country, but with its major stress laid on the areas within the Governor's own bloc of states. It was, in short, Kansas-Nebraska Day.

Borah Forces Prepare Slate of Delegates In Six New York Districts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2—The New York Borah-for-President Committee has ready for filing today a list of delegates for six selected districts in New York City and up-state, where it will wage intensive campaigns for representation for the Idaho Senator at the Republican national convention to augment the middle- and far-western Borah nominating blocs at that parley.

It posts the names of Representative Hamilton Fish Jr. (R) of the Twenty-sixth Congressional District, Borah organizer, and William Ziegler Jr., chairman of the Empire State Borah Committee, for the "silk stocking" Fifteenth Congressional District, where the organization designees are James R. Sheffield, one-time Ambassador to Mexico, and Mrs. James Russell Parsons.

A Tammany Stronghold

Mr. Fish lives in Garrison, N. Y., and his home congressional district embraces Orange, Dutchess and Putnam counties. Like most of the city districts, the fifteenth is a Tammany stronghold and one of its leaders is James J. Dooling, chief of Tammany Hall. Another of the Tammany bailiwicks chosen within the city limits in which to make a fight for Senator Borah is the Eleventh, the old Fulton Fish Market district, where Alfred E. Smith is one of the two regular Democrats listed.

The name of W. Kingsland Macy, whose attempt to launch a liberal move in New York as Republican state chairman two years ago was defeated by the conservative forces, and who is cast for a first-line rôle in the Borah movement, appears on the slate for the First Congressional District with Mrs. Lillian Garing, vice-chairman under his leadership, as alternates for C. Walter Randall and Jenkin R. Hockert. This is the Long Island district, where Mr. Macy is Suffolk County chairman.

Other Fighting Districts

Other fighting districts selected for contests by the Borah forces are the Eighth, Brooklyn, and the Twenty-ninth, Thirty-seventh and Forty-third, up-state.

Mr. Ziegler expressed confidence today that other Republicans would join with the liberal movement in the State rather than "be signed, sealed and delivered by the Old Guard against what they consider the best interests of the party and country." In the interim before primary day on April 2, he said, the committee would prove "the integrity of Borah's candidacy and principles."

Simultaneously, Col. Henry Breckinridge of New York, counsel to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and presidential nominator of Gov. Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, at the 1932 Democratic national convention, resumed his one-man Constitutional Party campaign of last year as an anti-New Deal candidate for the Ohio Democratic presidential primaries.

He declined at his offices here to amplify the announcement of his Ohio spokesman, Carl A. Weinman of Columbus that a full Breckinridge list of delegates and alternates would be filed there. Colonel Breckinridge campaigned New York in 1934 on this ticket for the United States Senate on the promise that "old line" Democrats opposed to Roosevelt policies should have an opportunity to register their opposition.

Talmadge-Roosevelt Georgia Test Unlikely

ATLANTA, Ga., March 2 (AP)—Objection to national issues in local campaigns has made remote the possibility of a test between President Roosevelt and Gov. Eugene Talmadge through a county preferential primary in Georgia.

A scheduled primary with the names of Mr. Roosevelt and his Democratic critic entered was called off in Wilcox County last week at the request of candidates for county offices and the likelihood developed yesterday a similar vote set for Wednesday in Pierce County would be cancelled.

The Wilcox County Democratic executive committee acted in deference to the candidates, who were almost unanimous in saying injection of the presidential issue would confuse the voters.

Landon Is Asked to Enter Primary in New Jersey

TRENTON, N. J., March 2 (AP)—Former Assemblyman Adrian G. Chamberlin of Allenhurst, a candidate for delegate-at-large, to the Republican national convention, said he had written Gov. Alf. M. Landon of Kansas asking him for permission to enter his name in the May Presidential preference primary.

The move to get Governor Landon to enter the Jersey primaries climaxed a week of political activity, which began when former Ambassador Walter E. Edge said in Washington that New Jersey seemed strongly to favor Landon.

Senator William E. Borah, answering Mr. Edge's statement quickly, offered to enter the primaries of this State providing "all parties" would agree to abide by the result.

Baltimore Boss Pledges His Support to President

BALTIMORE, Md., March 2 (AP)—William Curran, Baltimore city leader, yesterday joined the ranks of Maryland Democrats favoring the renomination and re-election of President Roosevelt.

In a statement pledging his support to the President, Curran said any other stand is "idiocy or downright disloyalty" and that if Democrats win the next election they must do so with Roosevelt.

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New Wonders Unfolded By Boulder Dam

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2 — "It seems intended by nature that the Colorado River along the greater portion of its lone and majestic way shall be forever unvisited and unmolested," wrote Lieut. Joseph C. Ives of the United States Army, when he was sent in 1857 to determine the head of navigation of America's most treacherous river.

Little did he foresee that Boulder Dam would be built and the backing up of the world's largest artificial lake behind it make it possible for millions of people to gain inspiration from the majestic canyons and unusual rock formations stretching for miles along the river!

New Wonders Unfold

Centuries of solitude have been broken by the creation of a new water roadway that now runs between two shores filled with spectacular scenery. Until recently the Colorado's canyons had been navigated less than half a dozen times and then only by intrepid explorers who floated downstream over a dangerous course. Until the lake was made possible, no one dared to attempt an upstream passage.

The waters of Mead Lake, recently named for the commissioner of reclammation under whose régime Boulder Dam was built, has now erased the cataracts nearly 90 miles upstream. When it reaches its full capacity, the lake will be 115 miles long, making accessible more canyons and vistas as it fills.

First Time Photographed

Recently a bureau of reclamation photographic expedition made an easy voyage by motorboat from the dam to the headwaters of the lake in the Grand Canyon. They returned with pictures of some scenes that had never before been photographed. They predict that all of them will be snapped thousands of times in the future by sightseers and vacationists.

An especially scenic point along the river is at Boulder Canyon, 15 miles above Boulder Dam, where less than a decade ago engineers took grave risks to make preliminary surveys for the dam. Now there is a quiet lake at this point.

At the lower end of the Grand Canyon near the headwaters of the lake, a colorful scene, heretofore viewed only by a handful of persons, has now been opened up through lake transportation. The laminated wall of Iceburg Canyon, at another point along the river, will be of interest to geologists.

New National Playground

A strange landmark on one shore is the Temple. Located near the mouth of Virgin Canyon, stands this oddly beautiful remnant of an ancient plateau, carved by desert winds. A 185-foot waterfall, unknown when the lake began to fill, is still unnamed. The Sentinel is a curious pyramidical peak marking the downstream mouth of the Grand Canyon.

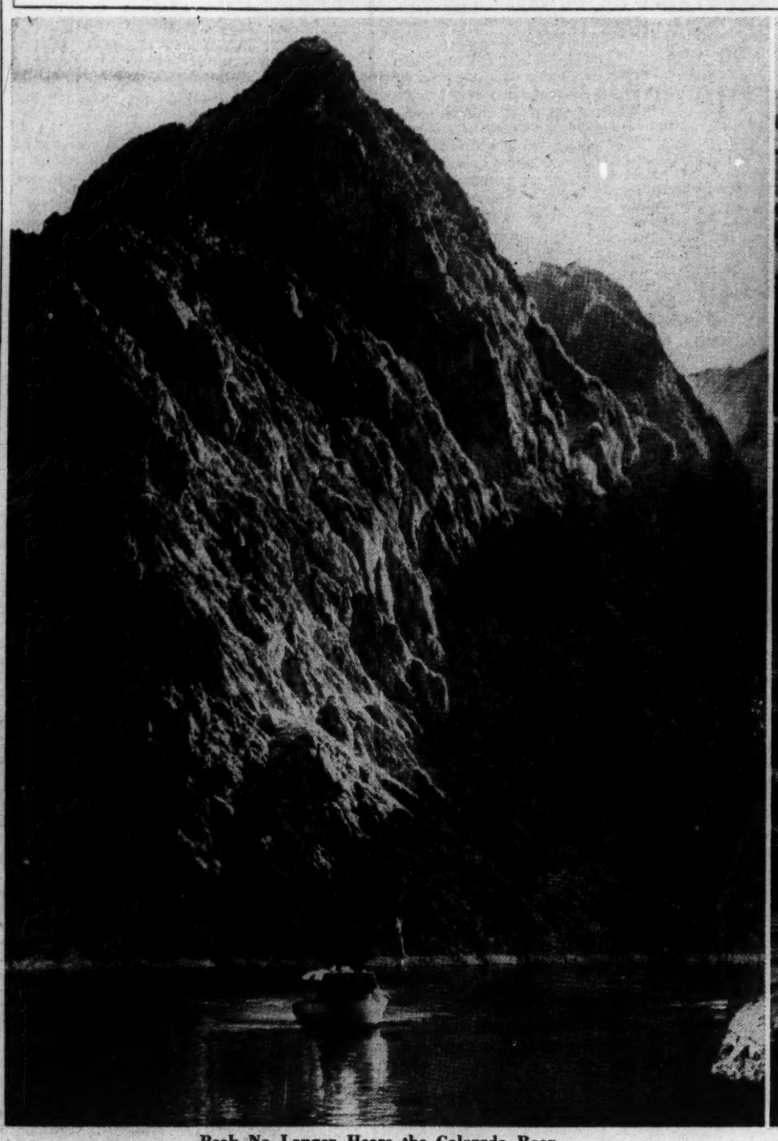
Under supervision of the bureau of reclamation and the national park service, Mead Lake is destined to become a new national playground. More than 200 boats are operating on its waters for the benefit of sightseers. The bureau of fisheries is stocking it with game fish.

The beauties of the area are to be widely advertised by transcontinental railroads and by tourist bureaus. It is estimated that thousands of tourists from all sections will be attracted to the Southwest by the dam and lake. Some 3,000,000 persons live within a radius of a day's motor trip of the dam.

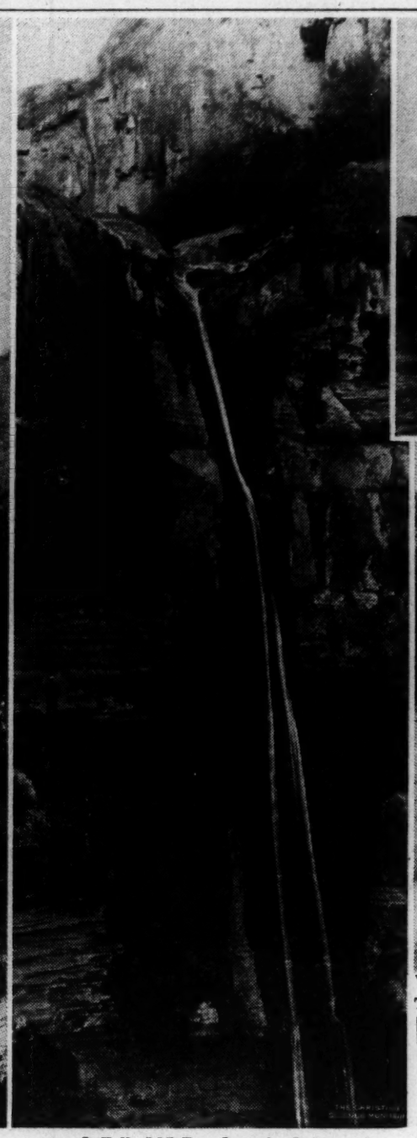
Visitors to the dam have increased steadily. They are now averaging more than 1000 a day. The 1935 total was around 400,000. Reclamation officials predict it will not be long until 500,000 persons will visit the area each year to see the engineering masterpiece and the equally, if not more wonderful, achievements of nature close by.

As to road facilities for tourists, the highway which crosses the dam is open between Kingman, Ariz., and Las Vegas, Nev., several hours daily. Soon it will be open continuously. This road affords an easy approach to the dam and lake from either the southern or overland transcontinental highways.

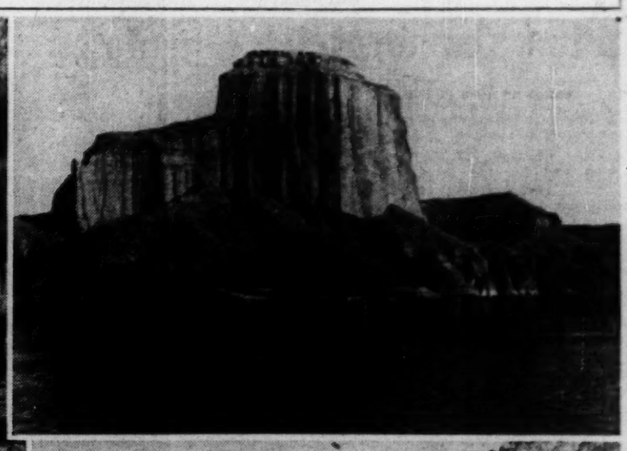
Mead Lake, Backed Up by Boulder Dam, Attracts Thousands of Visitors

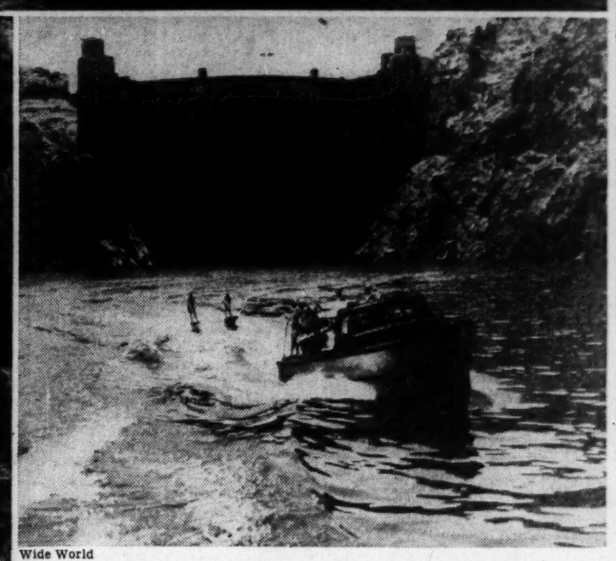


Peak No Longer Hears the Colorado Roar



It Falls 185 Feet Into the Lake





Wide World

Top—The Temple on Lake Mead. Bottom—Aquaplaning on Lake Mead

Australian Wins Highest Award In Rose World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic. — Highest award in the rose world, the Dean Hole Memorial Medal, has been conferred on Allster Clark of Glenara, Bella (Vic.), by the National Rose Society of England. The award recognizes almost a lifetime spent in the culture of roses and the breeding of new varieties.

The medal serves as a memorial to the Rev. Dean Hole, who was president of the society from 1877 to 1903, and the award is international. Recipients in the past have included Americans, Frenchmen and Germans, but this is the first time the medal has come to Australia.

Long List of Varieties

Mr. Clark's name is known wherever roses are cultivated. Bushes and hedges of Sunny South, one of his most famous seedlings, make Melbourne gardens glow with a warm pink almost throughout the year; Black Boy, spreading a crimson curtain over fences, is another tribute to Mr. Clark's skill in breeding new varieties that are both beautiful and strong.

Lorraine Lee, Gwen Nash, Kitty Kininmouth, Borderer, Cherub, Golden Vision are among the long list of floral beauties that has written the name of Mr. Clark on the rose scroll.

Won Oregon Medal

Last year Mr. Clark received the bronze medal from the Portland (Ore.) Rose Society after his Cherub had excelled in the rigorous test in the society's test garden.

Mr. Clark's activities are not confined entirely to roses; he fills in his spare time raising new varieties of daffodils, which also have gained him fame.

Civic Group Pledges Support to LaGuardia; Hears Fusion Report

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2—Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia today has a reiteration of the unqualified support of the City Affairs Committee after he had informed its membership he was with them in anything they did in the next New York City mayoralty campaign.

"I don't know whether I am going to be in office again," he told the committee at a luncheon meeting at the Astor Hotel on Saturday, "but I'll support anybody the City Affairs Committee supports. If you want to drop me, go ahead and do it."

The Mayor spoke for nearly two hours, but made his acceptance of the invitation to attend the luncheon contingent on working reporters being barred.

The address was described by members of the City Affairs Committee as a report on the first two years of the Fusion Administration. The Mayor stressed the financial difficulties he faced when he took office and what his administration had done to ease the fiscal burdens on the taxpayers.

"It's easy to bankrupt a city," he said. "Anybody can bankrupt a city, but I wanted to turn over to my successor something more than a bankrupt city—and by bankrupt I mean financially, morally or otherwise."

The financing of unemployment relief was one of the hardest problems he faced, the Mayor indicated, and while he opposed the levying of a sales tax for this purpose, he found that was the only way out.

The Mayor voiced the hope that home relief would be made "a permanent institution."

Mayor LaGuardia was asked when he came to the meeting why he had barred working reporters.

"You fellows never get me right," he said. "Anyway, there's nothing I'll say today that I haven't said a million times before."

Policy Racket Lives By Favor of Public, New York Police Say

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2—Final break-up of the policy gambling racket in New York City through education and law enforcement is envisaged in a report which is before William C. Dodge, district attorney, today.

It shows that 10,747 persons were convicted in New York County during the last two years on charges of violating the gambling laws and voices the view that the payment of $120,000 in fines during this time by defendants is indicative of what is being done through the courts to stamp out the policy racket.

The report, which was made by James J. Wilson, Assistant District Attorney, says 33 policy bankers were sent to the penitentiary during the period under review and that 2152 persons received jail sentences for participation in the racket. Fines were paid by 2676 persons.

"The final cure can come, however," the report says, "only when the more than 200,000 persons who play the game daily in Manhattan alone stop playing. Constant pounding and the imposition of fines by the office of the district attorney in the last two years has crippled the numbers game, but it would take the entire attention of the police force to end it and the courts would be swamped."

Stamp Out Child Labor, Is North Carolina Cry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—"Wipe the slate clean of child labor in North Carolina," is the essence of an appeal issued here by Gov. J. C. B. Ehringhaus. Employment of children under 16 years in this State has dropped more than 98 per cent during the last seven years, leaving only 106 such children employed in 1935, the Governor pointed out.

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Saar's Coal Shipped to Italy Aids Area's Economic Problem; First Year in Reich Completed

(Continued from Page 1)

declared that 160 special decrees and ordinances were necessary for the transfer of this territory to the Reich and for the legal handing over of the customs, mines and other properties.

Much more difficult has been the economic adjustment. For the Saar mines, certain railway tracks and customs stations Germany agreed (in the Rome Agreement of Dec. 3 1934) to pay 900,000,000 French francs (about $54,000,000) to France, not an enormous sum, it might be maintained, for a country whose budget—the last publicly known—was over RM 600,000,000 ($240,000,000 at $1=2.50 marks), but unpleasant for a Germany which had to pay in foreign valuta, then so precious for the purchase abroad of raw materials essential for its rearmament schemes.

Tariff Barrier

The particular difficulties of economic adjustment lay in the fact that the Saar Territory had to find new markets in Germany to replace those it formerly had in France. Even before 1914, Alsace-Lorraine and Luxembourg were the economic hinterland of the Saar, and for the first time since 1870 a tariff wall now separates the Saar from Alsace-Lorraine. For this latter, which is again French territory, not only supplied most of the ore for the Saar mines, but was also the principal market for its coal.

The main problem still continues to be that of finding new outlets for Saar products, nearly 40 per cent of which formerly went to France.

Coal to Italy

Saar coal has to some extent, it is reported from circles which should know, not suffered as much as it might have done, since through the sanctions policy of the League of Nations, this coal found its way into the Italian market. The iron and steel industry, the other essential source of employment, reported increased production during the past year, mainly because it is now a member of the International Cartel organization and because of the demands of Germany's labor-creation and rearmament schemes.

The smaller industries, established since 1919 to cater for French tastes have not yet been able to find their place in the German market.

Unemployment Reduced

Unemployment in the Saar, it is claimed here, was reduced from 51,000 as of Feb. 28, 1935, to 25,000 at the end of last year. Among the offical steps taken to reduce unemployment, roadmaking, canalization, land improvements and house building and repairs are outstanding. The sum of RM 44,500,000 was set aside for this purpose by the local authorities earlier.

The establishment of an equilibrium between price levels in the Saar and the rest of the Third Reich led to certain temporary difficulties, especially since, under the new conditions, Saar products now have to find their principal market in this country. The extra competition from Saar manufactured goods has certainly not been enthusiastically welcomed by corresponding branches of industry in the rest of Germany.

What to Do?

For it meant increased supply but a much less increased demand seeing that the Saar market could not absorb a great deal of the manufactures from other parts of the Reich. The only solution of this problem lies in bigger foreign markets, but under present world economic conditions, an increase of German exports is most difficult. What is done at present is through "dumping" prices, in the case of many products.

One of the leading Saar industrialists, Hermann Röchling, in a recent interview, complained that the Saar was still the Cinderella of the German industrial areas, and appealed for the building of a good waterway to connect up the rivers Sarr and Rhine as a means to help trade communications between the Saar territory and south Germany. At present, he pointed out, it was only possible to get by water from Saarbrücken to the Rhine via Alsace-Lorraine (now France).

This was better than nothing, but such a small canal was of little use for transporting Saar coal to South Germany. At the moment, however, there appears little chance of his appeal being answered, because of waterway developments of the Reich which have prior claims.

As to Dissidents

The question is occasionally asked abroad: What is the present position of the Jews and non-National Socialists in the Saar today?

As to the Jews, there never were many of them resident in the Saar. Most of the Jewish Marxist agitators, about whom the authorities here complained so much before the plebiscite, were émigrés from Germany.

Of the 805,274 inhabitants, it has been reliably estimated that only about 5000 could be classified as Jews under the Nuremberg laws (4038 professed the Hebrew faith, according to the 1927 plebiscite). By today the great majority have taken the opportunity afforded them by the Rome Agreement to leave the Saar, and take with them the proceeds of the sale of their belongings in foreign exchange.

Severe Strain in 1935

This transfer movement reached its zenith during the last quarter of 1935 and meant a severe strain upon the Reichsbank's foreign exchange resources, so that today it is probable that the number of Jews is less than 500. Governor Bürckel declared at the plebiscite anniversary celebrations on Jan. 13, last, that by tomorrow 95 per cent of all Saar Jews would have left the territory.

During the past year the local Jews and voters for the status quo have enjoyed what Herr Bürckel called "conciliatory treatment," which was due, according to his own confession, to the security granted for one year after the plebiscite to Jews and status quo voters by the Rome Agreement. But after March 1 all Jews who remained in the Saar, would be treated according to National Socialist racial legislation, he added.

May Be Interned

The treatment of status quo voters and other non-National Socialists in the Saar has been tempered by Germany's commitment at Rome, until today, but Herr Bürckel hinted in his January 13 speech that those who had voted for the status quo and had also conducted Communist propaganda would find themselves in concentration camps when the Saar authorities had a free hand.

But here again it must be remembered that of the 46,513 status quo voters, many may not have been resident in the Saar even on Jan. 13, 1935, since the residence qualification concerned Jan. 10, 1920, and they had left for different parts of the Reich or abroad in the intervening 15 years, while most of those, who were here a year ago and could get away, have done so.

The 2124 who voted for rule by France at the plebiscite, if they were not themselves French citizens—mine officials, in the main—are certainly beyond the Reich frontier today.

They Must Submit

The other non-National Socialists in the Saar will simply be "gleichgeschaltet" (co-ordinated), as has been done in the rest of the Third Reich.

The religious strife, particularly between a section of German Protestantism and the state which continues in the rest of the Reich has had few repercussions in the Saar during the past 12 months since about 95 per cent of the Saarländer are Roman Catholics.

The Saarländer, as Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Minister of the Interior, pointed out at Saarbrücken in January have now to learn to disregard the "small discomforts of life" in the face of the great national tasks with which the Reich is now wrestling.

But whatever the future may demand in economic sacrifices from the Saarländer, today they still count themselves fortunate to be included among the 65,000,000 of their own race.

"Deutsch ist die Saar, Deutsch immerdar" is still true today—"The Saar is German—ever German."

Sub-Zero Hits Ketchikan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—The mercury in Ketchikan dropped to four degrees above zero in a recent cold snap. It was the second coldest February day in Ketchikan in the 25 years that weather records have been maintained.

Japan Delays Selection Of New Premier

(Continued from Page 1)

until the period of greatest uncertainty was ended.

There are several striking evidences that Japan's great crisis which began Saturday had reached an easier stage today.

Trouble in Army

Firstly, there is grim new proof of the fanatical hatred of a considerable number of the younger army officers for the senior officers and civilian officials, who are accused of working for the capitalists, and failing to sponsor a sufficiently energetic foreign policy, and coming between the throne and the people. This hatred, which is a curious compound of the traditional Samurai contempt for the non-fighting classes and modern social radicals, is the strongest revolutionary force in contemporary Japan. The last has not been heard of it.

Senior Statesmen Lose Out

As the sequel to "May fifteenth" was the disappearance of the party cabinet system, it is quite probable that the sequel to "February twenty-sixth" will be a great diminution of the influence of the senior statesmen whose ranks have been so decimated.

Secondly, a foreign observer is impressed by the reluctance of the average Japanese to condemn strongly political homicide committed for supposedly idealistic motives. There is sympathy for the victims of the Wednesday attacks, but little denunciation of the perpetrators. If the unconfirmed rumors that a number of the officers implicated in the plot have taken their own lives is verified, these men will probably be remembered and honored as martyrs to their ideals.

Test of Soldiers Avoided

Thirdly, there is obviously the greatest reluctance on the part of the authorities to test the willingness of the Japanese soldiery to turn their arms against their fellow-soldiers. The Government went the extreme limit of patience and conciliation to avoid an armed clash.

The next important problem is the formation of a new cabinet.

While it would be useless to speculate who among the many candidates will receive the final appointment as Premier, it is probable that the head of the cabinet will be either a military leader or a veteran civilian statesman, unaffiliated with party politics and unimpeached as regards the nationalist faith.

Some of the wilder pronouncements of the young officers would suggest that a government in which they had part would be committed to reckless economic experiments and an aggressive foreign policy.

But power is often sobering. And it is not unlikely that the results of the recent upheaval will not go beyond a slight clipping of the wings of the big capitalist combinations, a more liberal policy for relief of agrarian distress—in which many officers from country families are much interested—and still greater insistence on the universal acceptance of all the articles of the Nationalist creed.

The best-informed opinion seems to be that Japan is unsuited to the one-man dictatorship idea.

A heartening aspect of the recent tragic events is the remarkable self-control of the masses of the populace. There were no excesses, no cases of looting, even during the worst confusion and uncertainty, when there was lack of a single directing will.

Tokyo's man-in-the-street passed the trying ordeal with flying colors as regards orderliness, cheerfulness, and self-discipline.

Cliques Within Cliques

The whole outbreak last week bears many of the traits of traditional Japanese military psychology, difficult to understand in Western terms. But fanatical nationalism combined with a sense of social grievances, especially regarding agrarian distress and resentment supposedly due to the detrimental indirect influence of certain senior statesmen of the Government—all aggravated by factional cliques within the army—apparently constitute the main background of the outbreak.

The natural orderliness of the Japanese contributed to the quick restoration of outward stability in the capital. But the new cabinet faces formidable problems demanding the greatest authority and skill for their solution, if the fierce passions reflected in the recent assassinations are to be stilled and army factionalism eliminated.

Leader's Suicide

It is officially announced that the leading figure in the outbreak, Capt. Shiro Nonaka, took his own life.

An element of Japanese medieval drama was introduced into the situation by the act of Lieut. Kenkichi Aoshima, attached to the imperial bodyguard, in taking his own life, accompanied by his wife, in the traditional Samurai fashion.

Rumor is busy with possible candidates for the Premiership, naming the Prince President of the House of Peers, Prince Fumimaro Konoe, former War Minister Sadao Araki, the well-known Conservative, Vice-President of the Privy Council, Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, former chief of the army's general staff, Gen. Misao Kawai. But no decision has yet been adopted.

Premier Okada's phenomenal escape is the universal subject of conversation and many versions are current as to how he escaped from the official residence when occupied by rebels, while the devotion of his brother-in-law, Colonel Matsuo, who perished in his stead, excites deep sympathy.

It is officially announced that five policemen were killed defending the Premier.

World's Oldest Fair Opens 1975th Session at Leipzig

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LEIPZIG, Ger., March 2—Yesterday the Leipzig Fair opened its 1975th session, maintaining an unbroken continuity of usefulness for more than 700 years.

The Fair is the oldest going concern in the world, and has been one of the most important influences in creating and giving direction to international trade throughout the history of modern Europe. A search of the old records serves to throw a new light on the romantic history of the ancient trading center. Several interesting manuscripts are still preserved by which royal charters and privileges were bestowed on the historic Fair centuries before Columbus.

Empires have risen and fallen and the map of Europe has been repeatedly redrawn, while the Leipzig Fair has developed without interruption. The long period of usefulness is due to the fact that it stands at the geographical center of Europe, at the great trade routes running from north to south and from east to west.

Upward of 1000 years ago the picturesque caravans, guarded by halberded soldiers, paused at this center for mutual protection and the exchange of goods, and a trading center slowly developed.

The Start

As early as 1170 the Margrave, Otto the Wealthy, granted the first charter to the City of Leipzig, and in this charter the markets from which the present fair developed are mentioned as already being well established.

The early fairs were held in the open, and the business executives of the period slept beneath their wagons to protect their property.

From this humble beginning has developed a great international exchange—attended by business men from 74 countries in every corner of the world—where more than 8000 exhibits of every conceivable industrial product are displayed in 40 great exhibition palaces.

Protection Early Problem

One of the most serious problems of the early days was to afford protection to visitors. That the traders were duly safeguarded is evidenced by the fact that the Fair continued without interruption through the troublous days of the Middle Ages, and later survived the Thirty Years War, the Napoleonic Wars, the World War and countless industrial debacles.

The old walled City of Leipzig was repeatedly besieged, and some five times taken by assault.

The Fair has proved the one thing permanent in the city's long and romantic history.

One of the most interesting of the early documents is the official privilege granted to the Fair authorities at the surprisingly early date of 1268. The manuscript on enduring parchment is perfectly legible and the official seal intact. The reputation of the Fair had spread far beyond the borders of its native Saxony, even at that date.

"Privilege" Dated 1497

In the year 1497 the City of Leipzig acquired from Emperor Maximilian I a Fair privilege which designated Leipzig as the official fairs of the Empire. It is quite possible that the merchants visiting the old Fair at that date discussed the news of the newly discovered continent to the westward which the recent return of Columbus made pertinent. In the sixteenth century through the invasion of the Turks into Asia Minor and up to the Bosphorus, the Venetian and Genoese commerce with the Black Sea was cut off. These events together with the discovery of America and a new sea route to East India reduced the importance of the Hanseatic cities, and Europe's center of gravity moved toward the western limits to the continent.

Leipzig became a trading center for the flow of commerce with Germany alone. With the growth of modern industrial Europe and the improvement in transportation, Leipzig became the logical international merchandise exchange.

American Participation

American participation in the Leipzig Fair is of surprisingly early origin. When Benjamin Franklin first visited Europe at the close of the Revolution, the officials of the Leipzig Fair, recognizing the potential importance of the new Republic, sent representatives to confer with Franklin in Paris. The foundation was thus laid for subsequent relations. More than a century ago a party of American business men crossed the Atlantic in sailing vessels, and journeyed by coach across Europe to attend the Leipzig Fair. Today thousands of American manufacturers and buyers regularly attend the Leipzig Fair. In a single year more than $50,000,000 worth of trade was made possible through the agency of the Fair.

The Leipzig Fair is held twice annually, in March and in September for periods of one week. The present Fair is three times the size of any prewar Fair and growing steadily in size and influence.

The spring Fair of 1936 will be attended by more than 200,000 business men from every civilized country in the world.

National Leaders Join In Palace Conferences To Establish Confidence

TOKYO, March 2 (AP)—Three distinguished near-victims of assassination in Tokyo's short-lived army insurrection met at the Imperial Palace today, with other leaders of the Empire, seeking a man brave and powerful enough to head the Government.

Premier Keisuke Okada, whose place before the assassins was taken by his brother-in-law; Prince Kimmochi Saionji, veteran elder statesman, who fled safely from an attack, and Count Nobuaki Makino, former Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, who escaped unhurt from an attack on his villa, attended the council of state.

To Restore Confidence

Their principal task, with Premier Okada remaining as Premier until his successor may be chosen, was to restore national unity, courage and confidence, shaken by the tragedies of last week when rebellious soldiers slew four persons and held Government centers for four days before capitulating to the Imperial Army.

Prince Saionji, the 87-year-old Genro (or elder statesman) showed evidences of his age and the strain of his recent flight from his home at Okitsu to escape death when he arrived late today in the capital under heavy police guard.

Went to Palace

He went immediately to the palace, with the other statesmen, and received Emperor Hirohito's command to advise on the choice of a new Premier in his accustomed role as elder statesman, which Prince Saionji is now filling for the thirteenth time.

The known deaths in the rebellion were Finance Minister Takahashi, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal; Viscount Makoto Saito; Gen. Jotaro Watanabe, Chief of Military Education, and Col Denzo Matsuo, brother-in-law and secretary of Premier Okada, who were assassinated.

Banks and commodity exchanges reopened as the capital gradually returned to normal, but the stock exchanges in Tokyo and Osaka were still closed.

Areas in Dovedale Hills Given to British Trust

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUXTON, Eng.—Iron Tors and The Nabbs, 100 acres of rolling Dovedale hills, have been given to the National Trust by Mr. E. Hodgson Kerfoot, chemical manufacturer of this Derbyshire town. The National Trust was established to acquire places of historic interest or natural beauty.

This gift increases the National Trust's property in Dovedale to more than 500 acres, all gifts from prominent northern personages. The Nabbs covers an area of about 50 acres and from the highest point it is possible to see on a clear day Axe Edge, the source of the Dove, 17 miles to the north.

Berlin Ready For Navy Pact, London Told

(Continued from Page 1)

that anti-French passages in his book, "Mein Kampf" were products of a time "when French troops occupied the Ruhr when. . . . we were enemies."

Though the 1936 edition of "Mein Kampf" still contains these anti-French passages, Herr Hitler pointed out in the interview that he is seeking to do far more than merely revise a text, which any writer could do. As a politician, he said, he seeks practical correction "in the great book of history."

Differences Must Go

Real understanding with France is, of course, only possible by the removal of differences. Such issues as Germany's return to Geneva, the agreement on armaments limitation and guarantees regarding central and southeastern Europe must be settled. Today there are no outward signs that this country has changed its opinion in these matters. But the same was true when Herr Hitler took the initiative and made friends with Poland in January of 1934. He may well do so with France also. In all these things Adolf Hitler's word is law.

When Herr Hitler declares "the idea of hereditary enmity between France and Germany is an absurdity," a Frankfurter Zeitung editorial says he speaks for the whole German nation. Such a speech makes a break with diplomatic tradition, the editorial adds. It is permeated by the conviction that no other policy is possible than that which takes account of the deepest feelings of the German nation toward its French neighbor."

The naming of Count Johann Welczek, former German Ambassador to Spain, to represent the Third Reich in Paris, also indicates that Wilhelmstrasse sees the necessity for renewed activity in Franco-German relations. If Germany regarded the Franco-Soviet pact as excluding all co-operation with France, then this appointment would certainly have been delayed much longer.

Germany's real need for such an understanding is frankly stated in the Deutsche Volkswirt, an economic weekly closely associated with Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Germany's economic dictator.

Cautious Advocacy

This article cautiously but firmly advocates a change from the radical National Socialist course in diplomacy in certain essentials. The encirclement of Germany resulting from the Franco-Soviet pact, Anglo-Russian rapprochement and the Little Entente policy in Central and Southeastern Europe, this paper declares, must be taken seriously.

It is essential, the paper continues, that the prestige gained through rearmament should not be compromised by foreign policy.

Hence this article maintains that Germany's hatred of war should be shown by concessions, not to western Europe only. The present year, it adds, should see the signing of an air pact provided Germany is guaranteed equal status in practice and that the Italo-Ethiopian conflict is settled—accomplishments possible without war, without new sanctions and through a solution satisfactory to England.

Goebbels in Appeal

Dr. Joseph Goebbels's appeal to world economy for more reasonableness, especially in the distribution of raw materials at the opening of the Leipzig fair yesterday is another indication of the economic difficulties with which Germany is now faced. Observers here believe that it would be a grave mistake to regard Germany's present economic necessity as a valid reason for her refusal to explore the avenues of possible understanding. Further refusal, it is thought, would only result in still further lowering the standard of living and in increased bitterness.

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Harbin, Relic of Russia

White Emigrés in Greatest Numbers, but There Are Also Some Red Russians; Japanese Trust Siberian Cossack Chieftain Who Heads Conservatives

Manchoukuo—Japan's Imperialistic Venture

Fourth of Six Articles

By William Henry Chamberlin

Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARBIN, Manchoukuo — One cannot be in Harbin for half an hour without recognizing that here is a relic of Old Russia. Just as the oldest quarters of Mukden are indubitably Chinese, just as Dairen bears the impress of modern style Japan, so the business streets and residential quarters of Harbin are saturated with Russian atmosphere.

One sees reflections of Russia everywhere, in the surging tumultuous throngs which always seem to be crowding up the city's inadequate station, in the signs on the streets and the shops, in the lines of bearded izvoschiks, or cabmen, who hold their own against the cheaper ricshas and the swifter taxicabs and buses. There is something indefinably but unmistakably Russian in the spacious, sprawling lay-out of the city, which is bisected by the stately Sungari River, even in the mud that makes walking a little difficult after a heavy rain.

Russian Hotel

The hotel where I stayed, managed by Russians, was both more expensive and less comfortable than the Yamato hotels which Japan has installed in the other large cities of Manchoukuo. But, by way of compensation, it was only in this hotel that one could hear classical music played tolerably well as an accompaniment to one's meals. After visiting so many oriental cities it was with a striking sense of contrast that one saw so many Slavic faces.

Two persons whom I saw talking casually on a street corner, a bearded middle-aged Russian in an engineer's uniform, and an animated fair-haired woman, might have walked out of a Turgenieff novel or a Chekhoff play, so thoroughly typical were they of the pre-war Russian middle class.

One caught another glimpse of pre-war Russia when large numbers of people filed out of the Orthodox Cathedral, with its bulbous domes, after the celebration of the special service held to commemorate the Pokrovsk, a religious tale that dates far back into the history of the Byzantine Empire.

Ikons and Samovars

One instinctively felt that many of the little one and two-story houses in the residential quarters of the city were old-fashioned Russian homes, with a corner reserved for ikons and bubbling samovars of tea, with its accompaniment of cakes and "varenye" or jam for the invited or casual guest.

The Russians in Harbin fall into three main classes. The city was the main centre of Russian penetration into North Manchuria before the war. In Harbin was the large office building of the administration of the Chinese Eastern Railroad, where a Japanese, K. Sahara, has taken over the reins of management from the last Soviet manager of the railroad, Mr. Rudy. So a fair number of Russians have lived here all their lives. A second element consists of White émigrés, who fled here before the onrush of the Bolshevik forces in Siberia. Finally, there are "Red" Russians, Soviet citizens.

Soviet Russians

The number of Soviet Russians has dwindled to a very small figure because of the sale of the Chinese Eastern railroad, which formerly employed 6000 Russians. Over 20,000 Russians, mostly these Soviet railroad employees, with their families, left Harbin during the present year. And, by an ironical twist of fortune, this wholesale exodus of the Reds has been a severe blow to the struggling White community of Harbin.

The Chinese Eastern railroad paid a high scale of salaries and wages, by Far Eastern standards, and its employees represented the largest element of concentrated buying power in Harbin. Political differences did not prevent them from patronizing the shops, restaurants and other establishments maintained by the Whites.

Now there has been a complete withdrawal of these Russian employees; their places have been taken by 3000 Japanese and 2000 Manchoukuans.

Any hopes the Russian Whites may have entertained that the coming of the Japanese would improve their own lot have been dashed.

The former Chinese Eastern Railroad has become a Japanese enterprise, with Japanese replacing Russian as the second language (the other being Chinese) and with practically all vacant engineering and supervisory posts earmarked for Japanese. And the Japanese, who are coming to Harbin in increasing numbers, are strong economic nationalists. They buy, as a rule, only in Japanese shops.

White Russians Shaky

The economic under-pinning of the Russian White community, always precarious, has become desperately shaky.

So it is not surprising that the faces of most of the Russians whom one sees in the streets of Harbin look worried and harassed. Apart from economic difficulties, political complications have arisen. As everywhere, the Russian émigrés are divided into several hostile groups.

The Japanese military authorities have apparently given their support to an ultra-conservative group which recognizes the former Siberian Cossack chieftain Semyenoff as its leader. Semyenoff is now living in retirement in Port Arthur; his representative in Harbin is Gen. A. P. Baksheff, who is head of the sole émigré organization which enjoys official standing and recognition.

Semyenoff High Man

It is decidedly risky at the present time to be known in Harbin as a Russian actively opposed to Semyenoff. There have been repeated arrests and deportations of such Russians, including former generals, professors and other prominent local figures. Shortly before I arrived in Harbin over 120 Russians, Chinese and Koreans had been arrested for alleged subversive activities. Among those arrested were the editor and the staff of a newspaper "Novy Vostok," which represented the Soviet viewpoint. To carry on a Soviet newspaper in Harbin seemed to be inviting trouble; one could scarcely imagine a Japanese newspaper, representing the views of the Japanese Government, being published in Vladivostok or Khabarovsk.

But among the Russians who were arrested on this and on other occasions were many whose past records excluded any suspicion of Bolshevik sympathies. They were simply regarded, justly or unjustly, as opponents of Semyenoff and Baksheff.

Gay Pagio

An atmosphere of fear and suspicion, a sort of Gay-Pay-Oo atmosphere, in milder form, hovered over those Russians who felt themselves in political disfavor. One picked up Vremya, the Russian newspaper which is definitely pro-Japanese, and noticed a terrific blast by General Bakshee, President of the Bureau of Russian Emigrant Affairs, directed against the League of Nations and the Freemasons (a particular bogy of Russian reactionaries) and simultaneously giving a semi-official explanation of the recent arrests which referred to "the sabotage activities of some émigrés" and announced that "all persons hostile to the Manchoukuo Government will be arrested."

Harbin bristles with spies and detectives. Two of them, both Russians, paid me the honor of calling on me at my hotel and I have their cards before me as I write.

A Visit

One of them was F. D. Hrebtoff, of the Foreign Section of the Japanese Gendarmerie, the other V. S. Sushilin, of the "Intelligent (sic) Department of the Harbin Police." For a foreign visitor, a talk with Mr. Hrebtoff or Mr. Sushilin was of no particular consequence; but for a Russian, liable to be arrested on suspicion and held in prison without benefit of habeas corpus, the atmosphere of espionage is a depressing and nerve-wracking experience.

I was not surprised when an émigré of stalwart anti-Bolshevik views to whom I had a note of introduction discreetly let me know, through an indirect channel, that it would be embarrassing for him to be seen with a foreign journalist. It was reminiscent, all too reminiscent, of the position of many Russians in the Soviet Union.

Almost every one of the million Russians who live outside the Soviet Union must have given some thought to the question of what attitude he or she would take if the Soviet Union became involved in a major war. This question has particularly sharp practical significance for the 40,000 Russians who still live in Harbin, in view of the chronically strained relations between the Soviet Union and Japan.

Divided

On this question, as on almost everything else, the émigrés are hopelessly divided. Some of them are so hostile to the Soviet regime that they would welcome anything, including an unsuccessful war, that might upset it. Others feel that Russia, under any form of government, is still Russia and balk at the idea of fighting with Japanese against their own countrymen. My own impression is that the majority of Russian émigrés in the Far East would prefer to be neutral in the event of any Russo-Japanese conflict. And this is one of several reasons why those Russians who are able to do so are leaving Harbin, which would be in the war zone in the event of such a conflict and are moving to Tientsin and Shanghai.

Rumors Aplenty

There are rumors, difficult to verify, that Semyenoff might organize a rough-riding cavalry corps and carry out a raid across Mongolia in the event of a Russo-Japanese war. At the other extreme are the cases of some Russians, including the well known Professor Ustryaloff, who have decided to take the chance of becoming Soviet citizens and returning to Russia. But the majority of the émigrés seem to have no desire either to fight actively against the Soviets or to return to Russia under present conditions. They desire to remain out of a possible conflict in which they would be suspected by one side as Russians and by the other as Whites.

Still Russian

The Russian influence in Harbin dies hard. It will be many years before the Russian color of this North Manchurian city is worn off. But a steady, unyielding process of Japanese penetration has begun; and it seems quite probable that within a decade the Japanese will have replaced the Russians as the main foreign element in this former Russian zone of influence. The samisen will replace the balalaika; tales of Japanese mediaeval heroes will supplant Russian operas in the theaters; Japanese fish and rice and vegetables will push out Russian cabbage soup and meat; an eastward thrust from Russia will be pushed back by a westward thrust from Japan.

There's a Bluebird in the Tree on the Hill

H. Armstrong Roberts

Winter Is But a Shadow of Itself

Flash: New England gets an advance warning of spring! The sun climbs higher in the heavens. From far off hills comes the derisive taunt of the crow to the slinking form of departing winter; from wooded groves comes the rat-a-tat of the woodpecker; and on maple trees hang wooden buckets to catch the flowing sap.

Winter clung stubbornly to New England fields and hillsides this year. Pastures and meadowlands are still blanketed with ice and snow, while trees huddle in wraps of sable.

But winter has received its dispossess notice. It must go. A gentle south wind brought the news over the countryside and delivered it with a faint odor of anemonies. Under coverings of sticky snow and ice a restless surge is felt. Earth yawns and stretches after its long sleep; herbs reach tiny shoots toward the light; trees shake their wintry coats and stretch cramped limbs. From sloping hills comes the aeolian tinkle of numerous rivulets scurrying along ice-shelled channels to a rendezvous with the river. The pasture brook starts chuckling over last autumn's joke, and gurgles aquatic secrets with young water plants.

Stable doors are flung open. Cattle twist in creaking stanchions. Horses paw the floor and whinny, the hunters tug at their halters eager for a breather in the paddock beside the barn.

Flash: Spring is on the way to New England.

Housewife Builds Telescope; Invites Friends to See Moon

KANSAS CITY, Kan., March 2 (AP) —Mrs. L. M. Straight, housewife, developed an intense desire to look at the moon. So she took a piece of glass, the wrapper from some linoleum, an old stop sign and some shoe blacking, put them all together and built a telescope.

Then she invited the neighbors in to have a look.

While they stared at the magnified craters of the waxing moon, reflecting through the linoleum tube, Astronomer Edward Bowman stood aside and talked enthusiastically about Mrs. Straight.

"This," he said, "is a feat that not more than a dozen women in the world have done.

"In 1932 there were published the names of only three women who had constructed telescopes. Mrs. Straight is a pioneer of a sort, and she did most all of the work herself on this."

Mrs. Straight became interested in astronomy nine months ago after Mr. Bowman lectured at her church. He told his listeners that homemade telescopes were possible, and Mrs. Straight took him at his word.

"She cut the tool with which to work down her lens," said Mr. Bowman.

"Then she cut perfectly from one-inch glass a circle six inches in diameter. With the hollowing out of her lens the hardest work was done."

She used the linoleum tube wrapper for the cylinder, mounted it on the base of a stop sign and used lacquered shoe blacking for finishing.

The result is a telescope that magnifies the moon's surface 172 times.

The moon, said Mrs. Straight, is the latest of several hobbies she developed to occupy the spare time she finds after doing up the work around her seven-room home. She is recognized as a judge of bird shows. She has about 80 canaries and some goldfish. And she has a parrot that sings.

Mayor for 44 Years Decides to Run Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Mayor Harry Wooding of Danville, whose 92d birthday will fall in April, has announced his candidacy for re-election in June. He has been the city's Chief Executive for 44 years and says he feels fit to keep on with the duties of the office.

Not long after it became known that the Mayor had announced his desire to be re-elected, it was learned that consideration was being given, thus far informally within the City Council, for setting up the post of Mayor emeritus. The retirement of Mayor Wooding on full salary would be a reward for his long service.

University Gets $95,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif. — Dr. Robert G. Sproul, president of the University of California, has reported receipt of gifts to the university, totaling $95,000. Included in the bequests are three from the Rockefeller Foundation. One gift of $52,500 is for research work by Dr. Herbert M. Evans, professor of biology. Another of $13,000 is given the Institute of Child Welfare and a third, amounting to $10,750, is to provide summer session classes for teaching Russian to adults.

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U.S. Urged to Take Lead in Collective Security Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2—A plea for United States leadership in the efforts to insure world peace through collective security measures features the yearly report by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler as director of the division of intercourse and education of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace made public today. Dr. Butler, who is president of the Endowment, holds there can be no permanent return to prosperity to the American people or to the world without United States leadership in establishing and protecting international peace.

Stressing that "the weight of responsibility which now rests upon the American people is simply colossal," Dr. Butler finds no sign that "any important group now in exercise of official power in the life of the nation" recognizes that United States participation and even leadership in collective security measures is vital, but he sees, nevertheless, public opinion "moving steadily, and with increasing strength, toward an understanding of it."

Blames Indifference

"It is little short of amazing," he says, "that the Government of a people which, through President McKinley and Secretary Hay in 1899; through President Theodore Roosevelt and Secretary Root in 1907; through President Wilson in 1919, and through President Coolidge and Secretary Kellogg in 1927-28, made such outstanding contributions to the building of those international institutions and policies which alone can take the place of international war and make it increasingly unlikely, should now show itself so largely indifferent to these matters which have the most direct and powerful bearing upon their own national interest."

The American people are "substantially unanimous" in their desire and purpose to avoid international war, Dr. Butler declares, but to realize this, they must join in preventing war, whether economic or military.

Cites Pact of Paris

"The door to this policy was opened by the Pact of Paris renouncing war as a national policy," he says.

The report deals in detail with the work of the Endowment's division of intercourse and education and reveals that during 1935 there were 10 Carnegie visiting professors in the field, of whom four were Americans lecturing abroad and six were foreigners lecturing at American universities.

All-Wood Plows Kept On Tuscany's Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE, Italy — Ancient wooden plows, similar to those used in Virgil's day, drawn by milk-white oxen, are still in use in many parts of Tuscany, Italy.

It is not so much because progress has overlooked this sunny province as that the old methods are still most suitable in the hilly countryside where corn, vines and olives are all cultivated together. The modern metal plow is found to injure the roots of the trees.

In contrast the plains of Lombardy and the newly reclaimed lands of the Pontine marshes have adopted the most modern agricultural methods.

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Court Declines Reconsideration Of TVA Decision

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—Refusing to reconsider its recent TVA decision, the Supreme Court disposed of 19 cases today.

A ruling on an antitrust suit against the Sugar Institute was deferred at least a week.

A succession of unanimous rulings settled questions that had been at issue in several of the states. None dealt with new-deal policies, but more arguments over these were in the offing.

It was learned the justices were willing to prolong their session in June, if it would mean quicker action on matters involving Roosevelt policies.

Cases decided today were more important to states and individuals than in a national sense.

The law empowering states to control the sale within their borders of prison-made goods brought in from outside was found constitutional.

A California franchise tax on the interstate and foreign business of steamship companies was held constitutional.

In a unanimous opinion by Justice Cardozo, the tribunal affirmed that Oregon was not taking more than its share of water from the Walla Walla River. Washington state had sought to restrict the amount taken.

The right of a state agency to fix a depreciation rate on the property of an interstate utility company was upheld.

Another ruling was that federal taxes on gains resulting from sale of real estate purchased under option must be assessed on the basis that the property was acquired when paid for and the title transferred, and not when the option was given.

Also considered valid was the 1933 Washington occupation tax, assessed for the privilege of engaging in business activities within the state.

Illinois coal miners, members of the Progressive Miners of America, lost in the court their contention that the Norris-LaGuardia Act barred an injunction granted the United Electric Coal Companies as a result of the 1933 strike at Freeburg mine.

The court refused to review the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals ruling last Dec. 21, which held the anti-injunction act did not apply because of a dispute between the Progressive Union and the United Mine Workers of America and because of "unlawful acts and conduct" by the striking miners.

Utility Man Owns To 'Borrowing' Names

(Continued from Page 1)

long interrupted hearings in a sensational session.

Simultaneously with the resumption of the Black committee investigation the district supreme court granted a temporary injunction to Silas Strawn on behalf of his Chicago law firm, restraining the telegraph companies from turning over copies of telegrams of his clients to the Black committee. Mr. Strawn's action which is to be argued Thursday, raises the whole question of a congressional committee's authority to supoena documents of this character.

Senator Hugo L. Black (D), of Alabama, with a pile of the Severson telegrams in front of him, hurled quick questions at the harassed utility executive, until at the advice of his lawyers he pleaded his congressional right to decline to answer, on the ground that his replies "might tend to incriminate him."

Senator Charges Forgery

This defense was wrung out of him by a blunt charge of Senator Schwellenbach (D) of Washington, that his purpose was to "deceive Congressmen" and that his various signatures were "forgeries."

Other members of the Buffalo Utility Company joined in writing the fictitious telegrams on those days on June 10 and 11. When Congressmen later acknowledged receipt, the supposed senders were in many cases amazed that their names had been used. Telegrams were sent to Senators Robert F. Wagner and Royal S. Copeland of New York and other Congressmen. In all cases, the Canadian subsidiary of Mr. Doherty footed the bill.

Black is bringing out the evidence in an attempt to show the methods and machinery by which modern lobbyists attempt to influence Congress.

All Paid by Canadian Firm

Between June 3 and 29, $2164 was spent by the Dominion Natural Gas Company, Ltd., in telegrams, witness said. As early as April 9, 1935, a letter from Mr. Severson, read into the record announced that 14,000 letters had already been sent to congressmen against the bill in addition to 7000 signatures.

Senator Black pointed out that Mr. Severson, in a letter replying to a committee questionnaire last November, questioned the authority of Congress to inquire into the affairs of the Canadian subsidiary, as a Dominion corporation. The committee replied that it had the right to investigate the corporation because it had tried to influence United States legislation.

None Used in Buffalo

Mr. Severson's Buffalo company did not use telegrams, it was shown.

The company rounded up 15,000 letters, 7000 telegrams and 7000 signatures to petitions all told, Mr. Severson said.

"Who paid for those telegrams?" barked Senator L. Black.

"The Republic Light, Heat & Power Company," said Mr. Severson.

He explained the total expense was $5600 in the "campaign."

He had hired "three or four" agents to round up telegrams and protests, paid at the rate of $10 a day.

The purpose and meaning of the Wheeler-Rayburn bill was not explained to the agents, it was testified, for it "was not necessary."

One agent, a life insurance salesman, received $100 for "a few days' work."

Mr. Severson denied that a form telegram had been employed. Later, however, when it was shown that the telegrams followed four or five texts, he explained that the senders had a "selection."

The cost of the telegrams to Congress and of the agents was charged to "general expense" on the books of Republic Light, Heat & Power Company, Mr. Severson said.

He admitted he penciled out telegrams to Congress from Buffalo, signed with the names of relatives living in Wisconsin, protesting against the bill.

Answering Senator Black, he admitted with obvious reluctance that he had no written authority from these relatives for such telegrams.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

requisite money by borrowing in order to lock the door against inflationists who want to start the printing presses going.

Details of Treasury issue: Financial Page.

China—Japan Backs New Autonomy

Canton, China — Japan is believed to have extended to South China its paradoxical policy of using independence movements to bring China under its sway. Japanese representatives are reported to be backing an independence movement in Southeastern Fukien Province, according to the Associated Press. Four Southern Fukien counties are reported being used as the nucleus of the movement, and Japanese riflemen are said to have landed at Amoy from the Japanese island of Formosa. Thus Japan is seen as continuing its policy of binding China to it by puppet "governors" and "autonomous" provinces.

Sanctions—Turning Point Reached at Geneva

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva—After four months of drift, the League of Nations must at last cross the Rubicon of oil or stay definitely on the shore. The League of Nations Sanctions Committee convened to decide unequivocally whether an oil sanction will be imposed against Italy. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, and Pierre Etienne Flandin, French Foreign Minister, held a pre-session meeting in which the international situation, as well as sanctions, was discussed. Colonel Beck, Poland's Foreign Minister, has remained away from Geneva, presumably because of the political delicacy of the issue.

France shows misgivings lest more severe war penalties plunge Italy into the arms of Germany, induce it to leave the League, and renounce the Locarno Pact.

England, on the other hand, appears to regard these threats as mainly "political blackmail" by Italy. England appears to believe that the international tangle will be bettered if the Italo-Ethiopian War is ended.

Mr. Eden promptly told the League that England was ready to impose the mooted oil embargo if the other nations would follow suit. The participation of the United States was said to be unnecessary. Mr. Eden's position was stronger than expected by many, and weaker than it might have been.

British prepared to push oil ban: Page 1.

Japan—Nation Returns to Normal

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Tokyo—Japan is still confronted by the task of forming a strong Cabinet, the old one having been decimated by the wholesale assassinations perpetrated by army extremists in revolt.

Martial law is to be maintained as long as the political situation remains uncertain. It is apparent today that the military coup, while abortive in its major objectives, has been successful in toppling Premier Okada from chief place in the cabinet.

Japan's Emperor and leading statesmen are deliberating in an effort to find a man strong enough to succeed Premier Okada and cement the civil rifts that have been opened by this uprising.

Japan seeks new Cabinet: Page 1.

Farm—Soil and Allotment Bill Signed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—The New Deal's agricultural policy now has the official cognomen of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, signed by the President Saturday night. It replaces the court-invalidated AAA. Principal features:

1. It directs the Secretary of Agriculture to take steps to safeguard the soil, on the idea that erosion is a threat to national well being.
2. It combines soil conservation with the goal of restoring the farmers' relative purchasing power to the level of 1909-1914.
3. Farmers are to be paid for converting part of their acreage to crops which either save the soil from erosion or increase its fertility.
4. For two years the Federal Government will pay directly to those farmers curtailing crops, after which, payments will be made through states which shall have passed similar farm laws.
5. Annual expenditures for the farmers under this act are limited to $500,000,000.

President's farm message: Page 16.

George V—Lord Mayor of London Urges Memorial

London (AP) — Sir Percy Vincent, Lord Mayor of London, proposed a memorial to the late King George V today and called a meeting of Government officials at the Mansion House March 12.

Air Mail Lines—No Grounds for Prosecution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—The New Deal can expect little consolation from the reported contents of a two-year Department of Justice investigation of the Administration's cancellation of domestic airline mail contracts. This report is reliably understood to have concluded that there are no grounds for criminal or civil prosecutions of the air lines. Depriving the New Deal at this time of a strong legal justification of its cancellation action, this report has possibly handed the Republicans a diamond-studded political issue on a gold platter.

Reich—Need of Foreign Trade Stressed

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Leipzig, Ger.—Propaganda Minister Goebbels at the opening of the Leipzig Spring Fair stated that Germany's need for raw materials is great, especially since the post-war seizure of Germany's old sources.

Adolf Hitler in his inauguration message stated that Germany's domestic purchasing power is so used up that there is need to sell abroad.

Thus Germany heard its leaders admit that the nation must expand both its exports and its imports.

World's oldest fair opens at Leipzig: Page 4.

Veteran Trees Dot Alabama Campus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIVERSITY, Ala.—Something of the age and history of the trees on the campus of the University of Alabama has been learned as a result of a study of old archives and an examination of the trees themselves by Dr. Roland M. Harper, of the department of geology.

The first planting of trees occurred in 1841 under the direction of Dr. Basil Manley, then president of the university. Approximately 120 trees were planted, most of which were sycamores but which included some 32 evergreen oaks.

The famed "Gorgas oak," standing near the old home of the late Col. William C. Gorgas, is now placed in the group of evergreens planted in 1841. This would set its age at approximately 82 years. In the first years of the present century, a large number of wateroaks and others were set out as class memorials.

Industry Blamed By Union Leader For Jobless Gain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2—Differences of opinion as to the significance of January increases in unemployment developed here today.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said information from labor unions showed that the army of jobless had grown from 11,397,000 in December to 12,626,000 in January. He termed the 10 per cent increase "nothing short of tragic."

On the other hand, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, after studying conclusions of the January unemployment report released by the bureau of labor statistics, said the increase should be considered merely as a seasonal recession and not a sign of lagging recovery. The Labor Department report showed that 649,000 persons were dropped in the limited group of industries it studies.

Net Loss of 500,000 Jobs

According to Mr. Green, the drop in employment this year was exceeded only in January, 1931, when 1,328,000 persons lost their jobs. He pointed out that October, November and December, employment had been gaining and that in December, 1935, there were 1,554,000 more persons at work than in December, 1934. In January, the gain over the previous year was only 1,023,000, a net loss of 500,000.

A large share of the blame for the January slump was laid by Mr. Green to industry, which he charged "is making no determined effort to put the unemployed to work, and is quite willing to shirk all responsibility for them."

Manufacturing Slump

Manufacturing industries this year laid off 130,000, whereas last year at this time they took on 13,000. How much of this might be due to the advancement of production schedules in the automobile industry, Mr. Green did not say. In the last three years employment in this key industry has shown pronounced gains in January, but this year, with an earlier production season, there was a slight decline in employment. Layoffs in retail trade following the Christmas season this year affected 50,000 more persons than a year ago, the A. F. of L. chief estimated.

Longer hours were said by the federation chief to have been an important factor in the unemployment increase. "Records covering the months from July to December, 1935," he said, "show that the workweek in industry generally has been lengthened by three hours and that as a consequence more than 1,000,000 possible jobs were lost."

PWA Spurs Industry

Meanwhile, the Public Works Administration released a statement saying that its expenditures have been a major factor in the revival of heavy industries. More than 60 per cent of PWA money has been spent for manufacture of materials, giving more jobs in factories than on the actual projects, it was explained.

Approximately $2,000,000,000 worth of stone, steel, cement, lumber and hundreds of other types of building materials will be required to complete the 24,000 projects now on PWA books, the survey showed. A total of $1,223,500,000 was spent for materials up to Feb. 1, of which at least 70 per cent is said to have gone directly into the pockets of many hundreds of thousands of men employed in mines, mills and factories in every section of the country.

A Picture Is a Picture Again

Summer Day, by Paul W. Hall

As This Picture Shows, Photographers Are Turning From Trick Angle Shots to Pictorial Compositions. It Is Included in the Zeiss-Ikon Exhibition, Now in New York, Which Will Soon Tour the Country

New Hampshire Reports Long Cold but Light Snow

CONCORD, N. H., March 2 (AP)—Although this winter has been one of the coldest in years, the snowfall in New Hampshire is less by nearly 10 inches than a year ago at this time, according to records of the Weather Bureau.

The total snowfall to date is 63 inches, compared with about 74½ inches at this time a year ago.

Pictorial Qualities Replace 'Freak Shots' in Camera Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2—The growing use of the so-called miniature "candid" camera for pictorial studies and a tendency away from the purely trick type of picture are evidenced in an exhibit of more than 350 photographs by amateurs and professionals which opened today in the gallery of Carl Zeiss, Inc., 485 Fifth Avenue. The showing which is known as the second annual Zeiss Ikon photographic exhibition, will be open to the public daily until March 7, after which it will go on tour, first to Boston and thence to Philadelphia, Chicago and other cities.

Taken with a variety of cameras and lenses, the pictures have all gone through the enlarging method. Contact prints mounted together with the enlargement illustrate how greatly a picture may be improved by "blowing it up" to 8 by 10 or 11 by 14 inches and incidentally deleting some part of the negative that seems to interfere with good composition.

Commenting on the fact that amateurs today have reached the age of photographic discretion, the sponsors of the exhibit said:

"For several years camera enthusiasts have been so excited about learning to utilize new developments in equipment that most of their attention was devoted to this phase of the work. Also the so-called 'modern photography' as it gained enthusiasts placed its emphasis on freak camera angles rather than on accepted principles of composition and pictorial quality. The latter seem to be recognized once more as basis requisites for pictorial quality."

Representing various branches and applications of modern picture making, the exhibit includes examples of sport, travel, newspaper, pictorial, theater, natural history and industrial photography, some appealing examples of child portraiture and microphotography and photomicrography. The exhibitors include some of the best-known photographic pictorialists in the United States, among them: Adolph Fassbender, John Muller, Helen Farrell, Toni Frissell, Dever Timmons, Ansel Adams, Remie Lohse, H. Crowell Pepper, B. H. Chatto, P. Douglas Anderson, and M. U. Wallach.

The exhibition will be shown at the Parker House, Boston, March 9 to 11 inclusive and will be open to the public daily from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.

King Edward Visions Peace and Prosperity In Empire Message

LONDON, March 2 (AP)—King Edward VIII, in his first radio message to the Empire since he ascended the throne, yesterday told his people who knew him as Prince of Wales that he is "still the same man."

"I am better known to most of you as the Prince of Wales, as a man who during the war and since had the opportunity of getting to know the people of nearly every country of the world under all conditions and circumstances," the new ruler asserted.

"And although I now speak to you as King, I am still that same man who has had that experience and whose constant effort will be to continue to promote the well-being of his fellow men.

"May the future bring peace and understanding throughout the world, prosperity and happiness to the British people, and may we be worthy of the heritage which is ours."

Edward paid tribute to his father, the late King George V, and said, "Queen Mary, my family and myself have been greatly helped by the world-wide tributes of genuine sorrow which we have received from every side."

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THE 'NOEL' is an inexpensive yet well-tailored wrap, cut exactly as a gentleman's dressing-gown in tie-spot silk; this garment is useful for travelling or cruising wear. It has belt at waist and pockets. Colours: Brown, Bottle, Wine and Navy. Price 25/9

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

The Left Wing

IT HAS been noted with interest by more than one student of literature, and with some dissatisfaction by certain readers, that this is, conspicuously, the era of the proletarian novel. If we run through a list of the more important novels published in Great Britain and the United States during the past year, we find in them a decided drift to the left. Though the great body of English-speaking readers considers itself, and no doubt is in the main, largely conservative, nevertheless much of the fiction they are reading is not so.

The proletarian novel is no new invention of the 1930's. Perhaps "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was the first in America. Bret Harte approached the theme, Stephen Crane dealt with it more boldly. Three decades ago Upton Sinclair began raising his voice in behalf of plain men. Jack London, too, protested against the established order. H. G. Wells, through drawing his characters chiefly from the rank and file of the middle class, has always been an advocate of change, always wanting to do something about existing conditions. But in the numbers of exponents, and more than that, in the social theories expressed, the leftward movement is stronger now than ever before.

AT FIRST, PERHAPS, writers seized upon the topic of the workers and their plight because they saw in it great dramatic and emotional possibilities. Their interest was chiefly artistic. The writers themselves might not yet have faced for themselves the difference between spending a bus fare and wearing out shoe-leather, but they looked into some such situation as that and concluded that the way Mr. and Mrs. John Doe and their children felt about it made a good story. It was not long, however, before we were getting novels that pursued the situation into its causes, with the writer's own experience or first-hand observation blazing into emotion or into a solution that he was bound to promulgate. So came a genuine proletarian fiction. Many plots are now being built around conflicts between capital and labor. The chief characters are men and women who possess nothing but their two hands—workers in the mines, the pulp mills, the textile industries, the cotton field; or not working.

ALMOST WITHOUT EXCEPTION, these novels are on the workers' side. The writers are interested not merely to present a dramatic situation—too often a tragedy—but they have also their theories, their solutions for the problem.

The situation of labor and capital, made concrete in the lives of individual workers and employers, is a perfect theme for a novel because in large proportion it contains the elements that make a good story. It is well-nigh universal in its interest, it is controversial, it is dramatic, especially it is human, bitterly poignant, and inextricably involved with the individual problems of life, love, and the pursuit of happiness. We may not like it. We may shun labor novels, we may be utterly opposed to the solutions that many of them offer, but we cannot truthfully deny that they contain good material.

TECHNICALLY SPEAKING, THEN, a novelist cannot find a better subject, providing—and the proviso is one to be printed in capital letters and underlined with red ink—providing he does not sacrifice character portrayal and emotional interest to his zeal for making converts to his theories. For the raw material of all novels is human nature—the emotions, motives, desires, and aspirations of men and women as persons, not as classes or groups, and world problems are useless as fiction material unless translated effectively into the urgent experiences of three-dimensional characters.

Some novelists do that. For example, Fielding Burke in "A Stone Came Rolling"—

> "A stone came rollin'—
> Rollin' through Dixie—
> Rollin' through Dixie—
> Tearin' down de kingdom of de boss."

The implication of the workers' song—a revised *spiritual*—from which the author derived her title, is clearly a summons to the workers and a challenge to capital. The scene is a southern industrial city, the characters are workers and their families, strikers, sympathizers, strike-breakers, and some employers. The tone of the book is openly class-conscious, and the writing is ardent. There is no mistaking the genuine evangelistic fervor with which Fielding Burke regards her material—material gained from years of observation during which she changed from a poet-dramatist to a propagandist-novelist. Twenty years ago, under her real name, Olive Tilford Dargan was writing conventional lyric poetry and poetic dramas. She belonged to the group, headed by William Vaughan Moody, who believed in a poetic renaissance on the American stage. Of late her sympathy for the underprivileged has turned her to the more polemical prose—but still beauty-tinctured prose.

WITH LESS FIRE and force, Tom Tippett has told, in "Horse Shoe Bottoms," about the way the miners live and the conditions under which they work in a coal town of the Middle West. In "Honey in the Horn," the latest Harper Prize novel, H. L. Davis gives an episodic account of all kinds of people—many of them proletarian—who made up the population of Oregon in its earlier days—herders, threshers, sawmill workers, along with those who were, in a small way, owners, such as horse traders, storekeepers, and homesteaders. This is sheer reporting, with no tinge of class-consciousness—proletarian without being in the least leftish; or rightish, for that matter. Just unadulterated folk fiction.

Another prize-winning novel is "Marching! Marching!" by Clara Weatherwax, recipient of the award offered by the *New Masses* and the John Day Publishing Company for the best novel on an American proletarian theme. This recital of the details of a strike among sawmill and pulp-mill workers proclaims the writer's sympathies and convictions.

In different manner, Robert Rylee has presented another proletarian group in "Deep Dark River," a story about the kind of justice that was handed out to a Negro in a southern court. Quietly, impressively, young Mr. Rylee has reported Mose Southwick's arrest, trial, and sentence, and the distortion of justice involved. Mose—untrained, unordained preacher, self-respecting worker in a cotton field—has been made the symbol of all whom prejudice hunts down.

WE HAVE SAID that many of the current proletarian novels show a strong element of propaganda. Something must be done about these things, the writers cry, and most of them present a solution for which they are prepared to go far. A. J. Cronin strikes a different note. In "The Stars Look Down" he has written a forthright and moving narrative about miners and also about mine-owners, on England's north coast. He shows the miners at home, at work, on strike, trusting to the Labor Party, and not yet on sure ground. He shows unscrupulous owners and fair-minded humanitarian owners; and he clearly implies, not only in his title but elsewhere, that he thinks the stars will look down upon pretty much the same kind of social organism a hundred years hence. In one sense this is not a satisfying book. It does not draw issues in stark black or white, or offer a working solution, or advocate some form of industrial revolution; but, as a work of art, it satisfies. It is honestly intent on showing how things have been for the past thirty years with the men who excavate England's fuel.

Since Dr. Cronin's chief purpose has been to write a good novel, rather than to champion a cause, his work is free from the quality of exaggeration which is the common fault of all propagandist fiction. That, and monotony. Either for vehement overemphasis on the one hand or for a dreary level of sameness in drab and oft-repeated situations on the other, the proletarian novel has often been justly criticized. Neither fault is inevitable. Neither is universal. Many of the current novels come clear of the accusation. But they are swinging so far to the left that it is about time to look for a change, and safe to predict that soon will appear some novels that come around the half-circle to the right.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

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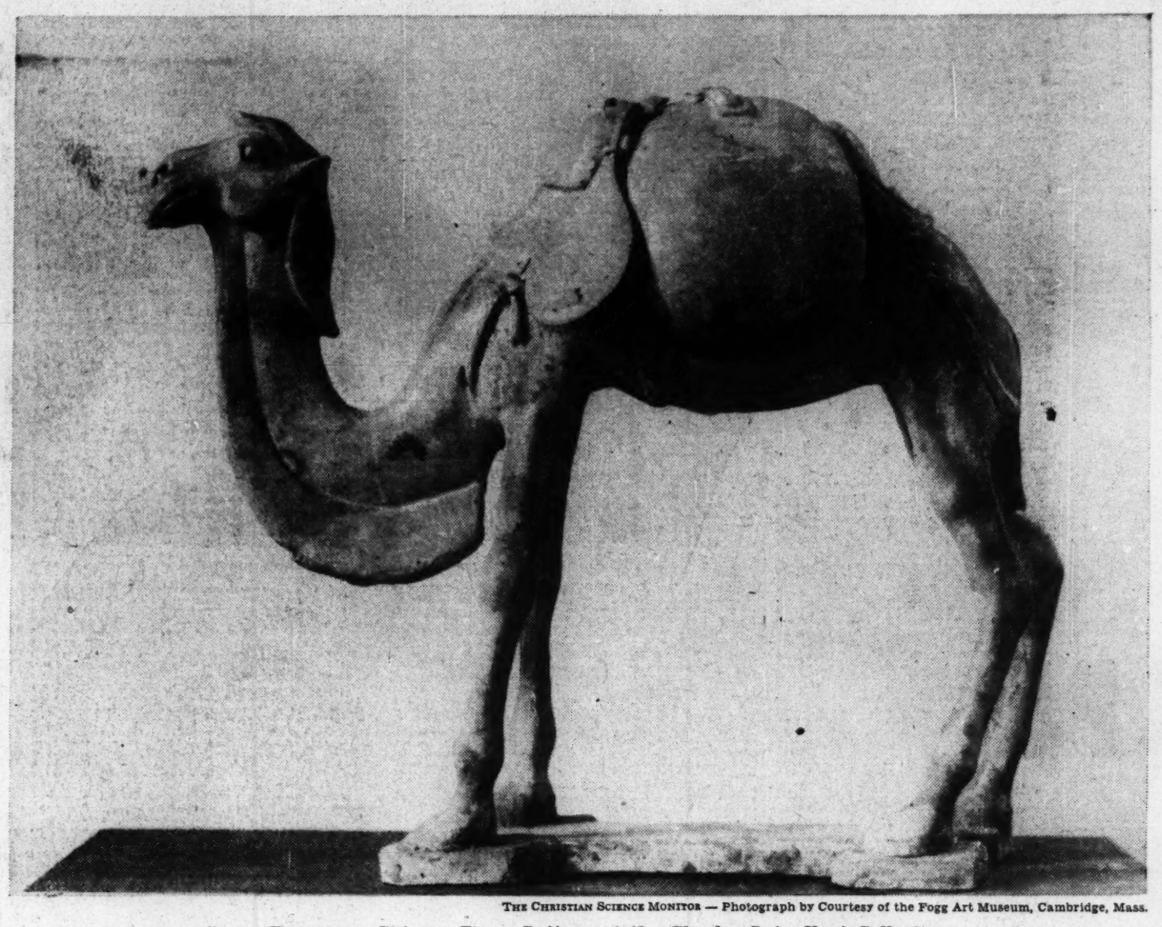

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Courtesy of the Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge, Mass.

CAMEL FIGURINE: *Chinese T'ang Pottery of the Charles Bain Hoyt Collection*

AMONG potteries made during the most brilliant age of Chinese culture, the T'ang Dynasty (618-906), there have been found small figures modeled naturalistically from clay. This was funerary pottery and the subjects were generally portrayals of musicians, dancers, birds, horses or camels. Lying somewhere between the domain of sculpture and ceramics, these small images possess charm and grace of attitude, simple clarity of design, freedom and buoyancy, all of which are traits of high artistry. The craftsmen seemed to relax somewhat from their dignified responsibilities in creating large formal works of art. Like the Egyptian painters and sculptors, like the Gothic stone cutters, the Chinese occasionally lapsed into informality, into familiar domestic themes, exchanging seriousness for some simple fun in performance.

These T'ang statuettes are white, or buff, or pink in tone. Seen today, they are rubbed and roughened on the surface, but with no appreciable loss of their original beauty. This Camel is a typical portrait. Modeled freely and decisively, it maintains the native texture of clay and the quality of a soft and malleable medium. The head, the neck, the hump, the legs are all shaped correctly, and with enough details to make the type unmistakable. Clay does not permit fussy handling or overworked detail. Within the limits of thoughtful simplification, it serves admirably; it can be made to transmit convincingly the vitality and bearing, the bulk and individuality of the model.

D. A.

Vermont Spring

WHEN the horse-saw hums in the clearing
down the road,
When snow along the hills is a broken, shrinking husk,
When bob sleds groan beneath the fresh-cut
load
And glaze ice crackles under hooves at dusk,
Then however falls the weather, whatever it
may bring,
That is spring in the mountains!
That is spring!

Then the black crow caws as he turns to meet
the south,
As he listens for the robin bringing summer in
his mouth,
The cousin of the thrushes, the son of harmonies,
While wood smoke furls above the sugar orchard trees,

The black crow caws as he opens his wing
High above the wood where the axes ring,
High above the foothills where the wood
smokes bring
Spring!

CHARLES MALAM

Making a Garden in London

IT IS always a joy to find a fellow-enthusiast in one's pet hobby, and if he should turn out also to be a fellow-sufferer in one's trials and difficulties, he becomes on the spot a friend for life.

It is in the hope of making some such new friends that I attempt to jot down some of my experiences in a London garden.

The world is full of delightful books written for those happy ones who have large country gardens and plenty of money to spend in them. But there is a very limited library indeed for the really deserving class of plant lovers whom the Fates have confined to a tiny cat-run in smoky air, and who yet by their courage and their love induce two nasturtiums to grow where one chickweed grew before.

We have all felt the bitter pang, on taking up an article on "Town Gardening," of reading that our house will look best if surrounded by a terrace, with a flight of gray stone steps leading down to the lawn—that a cedar is a desirable tree to plant in the centre of the lawn, and that the path through the shrubbery ought to be laid in a graceful curve. I remember specially helpful directions about the water-lily pond, and how well the goldfish will look in it. . . .

It is a good many years now since I left the mild Atlantic climate, where everything grows of itself, and undertook to see what 80 by 26 feet of Kensington could be induced to grow. Our walls were about 10 feet high, our ground was below street level, dark and dank; on the stillest day spiteful little draughts ricochetted off the walls and twisted the anaemic flower stalks, and every night the monstrous regiment of cats looked in to see what I had planted during the day and to scratch it up again.

Cybele must have watched my trials and efforts with compassion, for she transferred me later to rule over 64 by 44 feet of Hampstead hillside, where walls are low, the sun shines on every border, and the air is so pure that, in defiance of the best book I have ever read on town gardening, we have grown the rare parsley fern. . . .

Besides the garden proper, a London house has generally a tiny space in front between the door and the street gate, and it may also have walls to the front door-steps if these are high. If one is a keen gardener it seems a pity to waste a single foot of out-of-doors, and some of these tiny fronts can be made very attractive. I saw one in Kensington Square which delighted me. It was quite a narrow strip and rather shaded by a neighbour's tree—just what an unimaginative mind would set down as hopeless. The owner had paved it in old gray stone, leaving a border against the house-wall, which was filled with a double mass of irises, the hardy dark blue at the back, which grows so freely in London, and a thick mass of dwarf blues and yellows mixed in front. They were in full bloom when I saw them, and I walked up and down in front of that house for some time; the effect was so beautiful I could scarcely "move on."—LADY SETON, in "My Town Garden." (London: Nisbet.)

ΤΟ ΕΡΓΟΝ ΜΑΣ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Πολλοί, καὶ πρὸ τῆς ἐποχῆς ταύτης τῶν μηχανικῶν ἐφευρέσεων καὶ κατ'αὐτὴν, ἔχουν θεωρήσῃ τιμήν των νὰ ἐπιδίδωνται εἰς ἀσχολίας ἀπαιτούσας καὶ χειρωνακτικὴν ἐργασίαν, ἔχουν εὕρει δὲ τὴν κυριωτέραν των χαρὰν καθὼς καὶ τὰ μέσα τοῦ βιοπορισμοῦ των εἰς τὴν καθημερινήν των ἐργασίαν. Ἐνδεχόμενον νὰ μὴ εἶχαν τὴν εὐμάρειαν τῆς ὁποίας μερικοὶ ἀπολαμβάνουν τώρα, εἶχαν ὅμως τὴν παρηγορίαν νὰ ἀγαποῦν τὴν ἐργασίαν των καὶ νὰ ἀγωνίζωνται ἀδιακόπως νὰ τὴν τελειοποιήσουν περισσότερον. Ἡ ἐργασία δι'αὐτοὺς δὲν ἦτο ἀσυμβίβαστος πρὸς τὴν λατρείαν. Ὑπῆρξαν γλύπται καὶ ζωγράφοι, χρυσοχόοι, ξυλογλύπται, κτίσται, καὶ πλεῖστοι ἄλλοι χειροτέχναι οἱ ὁποῖοι ἐθεώρουν τὴν ἐργασίαν των ὡς ἱερὰν εὐθύνην καὶ ἐπλούτισαν οὕτω τὸν κόσμον μὲ ἀριστουργήματα, τινὰ τῶν ὁποίων ἐπέζησαν διὰ τῶν αἰώνων. Χειροτεχνίαι καὶ ἄλλαι ἐργασίαι ἀπαιτοῦσαι ἱκανότητα καὶ ἐπιδεξιότητα ἔχουν ἱκανοποιήσει τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν τοῦ ἐργάτου νὰ ἐκφράζεται. Αὐτάρκης εἶναι ἐκεῖνος ὅστις ἀγαπᾷ τὴν ἐργασίαν του, καὶ οὐδέποτε ἀμφιβάλλει ὅτι ἡ σωστὴ του θέσις εἰς τὴν ζωὴν εἶναι ἐκείνη τὴν ὁποίαν καλεῖται νὰ κατέχῃ εἰς τὸν καθημερινόν του βίον καὶ εἰς τὴν καθημερινήν του προσπάθειαν.

Ἡ σημερινὴ καταφανὴς ἀνησυχία μεταξὺ τῶν ἐργαζομένων τάξεων τοῦ κόσμου δὲν εἶναι ἐνδεχόμενον νὰ ὀφείλεται εἰς τὸ γεγονὸς ὅτι ἡ ἐργασία θεωρεῖται ὡς κάτι χωριστὸν ἀπὸ τὴν καθ'ἑαυτοῦ ζωήν; Πολλοὶ πάλιν αἰσθάνονται ὅτι κάμνουν τμήματα ἐργασίας ἀσυναρτήτως, οὕτω δὲ ἡ ἀσχολία των δι'αὐτοὺς στερεῖται σημασίας καὶ ἀξιοπρεπείας. Οὗτοι ἔχουν ἀνάγκην νὰ αἰσθανθοῦν ὅτι ἀσχολοῦνται ἐπωφελῶς εἰς ὡρισμένας ἐργασίας, ἔχουν ἀνάγκην νὰ ἱκανοποιήσουν τὴν συνείδησίν των αἰσθανόμενοι ὅτι εἶναι ἀναγκαῖοι διὰ τὴν γεννεάν των. Ἐν ὀλίγοις αἰσθάνονται τὴν ἀνάγκην νὰ κάμουν κάτι διὰ τὸ ὁποῖον νὰ ἔχουν πράγματι κληθῇ.

Ἡ Βίβλος μνημονεύει πολλὰ ἄτομα ὡς ἔχοντα θεόθεν κληθῇ εἰς ὑψηλὰς θέσεις, καὶ συγκεκριμμένως, τὸν Μωϋσῆν, τὸν Ἀαρὼν, καὶ τὸν Σαμουήλ. Ἀναφέρεται δὲ ἐπίσης εἰς τὸ τριακοστὸν πέμπτον κεφάλαιον τῆς Ἐξόδου (30-33) ὅτι ὁ Κύριος "ἐκάλεσεν ἐξ ὀνόματος Βελσελεὴλ τὸν υἱὸν τοῦ Οὐρὶ, υἱοῦ τοῦ Ὤρ, . . . καὶ ἐνέπλησεν αὐτὸν πνεύματος θεῖου, σοφίας, συνέσεως, καὶ ἐπιστήμης, καὶ πάσης καλλιτεχνίας· . . . διὰ νὰ ἐπινοῇ ἔντεχνα ἔργα, ὥστε νὰ ἐργάζηται εἰς χρυσίον, καὶ εἰς ἀργύριον, καὶ εἰς χαλκὸν· καὶ νὰ γλύφῃ λίθους ἐνθέσεως, καὶ νὰ σκαλίζῃ ξύλα δι'ἐργασίαν." Βοηθούμενος ἀπὸ ἄλλους "σοφοὺς τὴν καρδίαν" ἀνθρώπους ὁ Βελσελεὴλ ἐξετέλεσεν ὅλα τὰ ἔργα τοῦ ἁγιαστηρίου. Ἀπὸ τὴν διήγησιν φαίνεται ὅτι ἐκλήθη θεόθεν εἰς τὸ ἔργον του καὶ θεόθεν ἐπροικίσθη μὲ τὴν ἱκανότητα νὰ τὸ ἐκτελέσῃ. Βλέπομεν οὕτω ὅτι οἱανδήποτε θέσιν καὶ ἂν κατέχῃ τις εἰς τὴν ζωὴν εἶναι δυνατὸν νὰ ἔχῃ ἀληθῶς κληθῇ δι'αὐτὴν. Ἡ φύσις τῆς ἐργασίας δὲν ἐνδιαφέρει, ἐὰν κατὰ τὴν ἐκτέλεσίν της ἐκδηλοῦται πνευματικὴ δύναμις.

Ἀναφορικῶς πρὸς τὴν ἐπιροὴν τῆς ἀληθείας ἥτις ἀπεκαλύφθη ὑπὸ τοῦ Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ, ἡ Mary Baker Eddy γράφει εἰς τὸ "Miscellaneous Writings", "Ἀνάμικτα" (σ. 166), "ὅπως ἡ ζύμη, τὴν ὁποίαν γυνή τις ἔκρυψεν εἰς τρία μέτρα ἀλεύρου, ἡ Ἐπιστήμη τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τῆς πνευματικῆς ἰδέας, ὀνομαζομένη εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα τοῦτον Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη, ζυμώνει τὸ φύραμα τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης σκέψεως, ἕως ὅτου τὸ ὅλον ζυμωθῇ καὶ ὅλος ὁ ὑλισμὸς ἐξαφανισθῇ" καὶ προσθέτει: "Ἡ πνευματικὴ αὕτη ἰδέα, ἡ ὁ Χριστὸς, εἰσῆλθε καὶ εἰς τὰς ἐλαχίστας λεπτομερείας τῆς ζωῆς τοῦ προσωπικοῦ Ἰησοῦ. Τὸν ἔκαμε τίμιον ἄνθρωπον, καλὸν ξυλουργὸν, καὶ καλὸν ἄνθρωπον, προτοῦ τόν κάμῃ τὸν δοξασμένον." Ἡ ζυμώνουσα δύναμις τῆς Ἀληθείας γείνεται ἀμέσως αἰσθητὴ ἀπὸ ἐκεῖνον ὅστις καταφεύγει εἰς τὴν Χριστιανικὴν Ἐπιστήμην μὲ ἐπιδεκτικὸν νοῦν, εἰλικρινῶς ἐπιθυμῶν νὰ εὕρῃ τὴν ὀρθὴν διέξοδον ἀπὸ τὰς δυσκολίας, καὶ νὰ διδαχθῇ ὑπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ. Τὰ πλέον εὐτελῆ καθήκοντα ἀποκτοῦν σπουδαιότητα· ἡ μονοτονία ἐξαφανίζεται ἀπὸ τὴν καθημερινὴν ζωήν.

Ἐφ' ὅσον ἡ ἀνθρωπίνη σκέψις ὑποτάσσεται ἐπὶ μᾶλλον καὶ μᾶλλον εἰς τὴν πνευματικὴν ἰδέαν, ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον αἱ κοιναὶ σχέσεις καὶ ἡ κοινὴ πεῖρα λαμπρύνονται. Τὸ ὀρθῶς ζῆν καθίσταται καὶ λογικῶς συνεπές. Ἡ αἴσθησις ὅτι περιπλανᾶται κανεὶς ἀσκόπως ἐκλείπει. Ἄμεσον καὶ πολὺ σημαντικὸν ἀποτέλεσμα τούτου εἶναι ἡ ἀπαλλαγὴ ἀπὸ τὰς μερίμνας καὶ ἀπὸ τὸ φορτικὸν συναίσθημα τῆς προσωπικῆς εὐθύνης. Ὁ σπουδαστὴς εὑρίσκει τὸν ἁπλοῦν κανόνα τοῦ Ἰησοῦ (Ματθαῖος 6:33), "Ζητεῖτε πρῶτον τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ τὴν δικαιοσύνην αὐτοῦ· καὶ πάντα ταῦτα θὰ σᾶς προστεθοῦν," ἱκανὸν νὰ λύσῃ τὸ πρόβλημα τοῦ ὑλικοῦ ἐφοδιασμοῦ. Ἐφ'ὅσον ἀναγνωρίζει τὴν ἐξουσίαν τοῦ θείου νόμου, παύει νὰ θέλῃ νὰ ἐπιβάλῃ τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην του θέλησιν, μὴ φοβούμενος πλέον ὅτι εἶναι δυνατὸν νὰ ἀποστερηθῇ ἀδίκως ἢ νὰ γίνῃ ἀντικείμενον ἀδίκου διακρίσεως. Ἐν πάσῃ περιπτώσει καὶ παρ'οἱονδήποτε πειρασμὸν τοῦ νὰ πιστεύσῃ εἰς τὴν δύναμιν τοῦ κακοῦ, ἐμμένει εἰς τὴν πνευματικὴν ἰδέαν, ἥτις ἐξευγενίζει τὴν καθημερινήν του ἀσχολίαν, καὶ διὰ τῆς ὁποίας μόνης δύναται νὰ κάμῃ ἐπαξίως τὸ πρὸς ἑαυτὸν καθῆκον. Κάμνει δὲ τοῦτο μὲ τὸ νὰ ἐκφράζῃ περισσοτέραν ἀγάπην εἰς πᾶν ὅ,τι ἐπιχειρεῖ.

Ὅταν ὁ ἐργαζόμενος ἐννοῇ ὅτι ὑπάρχει μόνον μία θεία Ἀρχὴ διὰ νὰ τὴν ὑπηρετῇ, ἐξυπηρετεῖ τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην του ἐργασίαν καλλίτερον ἀπὸ ποτὲ πρότερον. Μανθάνει μὲ εὐγνωμοσύνην ὅτι, μολονότι ἐνδέχεται νὰ ἀσχολῆται μὲ ὑλικὴν ἐργασίαν ἥτις τοῦ παρέχει τὰ πρὸς τὸ ζεῖν ἀναγκαῖα, τοῦτο εἶναι μόνον ἡ ἐξωτερικὴ ἐκδήλωσις τοῦ ὀρθῶς σκέπτεσθαι, τοῦ χρησιμοποιεῖν ἁγνὰς ἰδέας προερχομένας ἀπὸ τὸν Θεὸν, τὸν Πατέρα-Μητέρα. Ἡ πεῖρα ἀποδεικνύει ὅτι ὁποιονδήποτε καὶ ἂν εἶναι τὸ ἐπιχειρούμενον ἔργον, ἁρμονία καὶ κάλλος φαίνονται νὰ ἀρθονοῦν πανταχοῦ, ὅταν ὁ ἐργαζόμενος κινεῖται ἀπὸ τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν νὰ δοξάζῃ τὸν Θεὸν καὶ νὰ ἀποδεικνύῃ τὴν παντοδυναμίαν Του.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

One's Calling

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY people, both before and during the present age of mechanical ingenuity, have taken pride in callings involving manual labor, and have found their principal joy, as well as their means of livelihood, in their daily tasks. Even though they may not have had the comforts which some now share, they have had the solace of loving their work and constantly striving for greater perfection in it. To them, work and worship have been compatible. There have been sculptors and painters, goldsmiths, woodcarvers, masons, and many other craftsmen who have regarded their callings as sacred responsibilities and thus have enriched the world with masterpieces, some of which have survived through centuries. Handicrafts and other work demanding ability and skill have satisfied the worker's desire for expression. He is content who loves his calling, and never doubts that his right station in life is that to which he is called in daily living and endeavor.

May it not be that the unrest now apparent among the world's workers is due to the fact that work is regarded as something separate from the business of living? Then, too, many feel that they are just doing pieces of work, disconnectedly, and so to them their occupation lacks significance and dignity. They need the sense of being usefully engaged in definite tasks, the satisfying consciousness of being necessary to their generation. In short, they need a calling.

The Bible mentions several individuals as having been divinely called to exalted positions, notably, Moses, Aaron, and Samuel. And it is also recorded in the thirty-fifth chapter of Exodus (30-33) that the Lord "called by name Bezaleel the son of Uri, . . . and . . . filled him with the spirit of God, in wisdom, in understanding, and in knowledge, and in all manner of workmanship; . . . to devise curious works, to work in gold, and in silver, and in brass, and in the cutting of stones, to set them, and in carving of wood." Aided by other "wise hearted" men, Bezaleel executed the furnishings of the tabernacle. From the account it appears that he was divinely called to his task and divinely endued with ability to perform it. Thus it is seen that one may be truly called to any station in life. The nature of the task does not matter if spiritual power is manifest in the doing of it.

Referring to the influence of the truth revealed by Christ Jesus, Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 166), "Like the leaven that a certain woman hid in three measures of meal, the Science of God and the spiritual idea, named in this century Christian Science, is leavening the lump of human thought, until the whole shall be leavened and all materialism disappear;" and she adds: "This spiritual idea, or Christ, entered into the minutiæ of the life of the personal Jesus. It made him an honest man, a good carpenter, and a good man, before it could make him the glorified." The leavening power of Truth is at once felt by one who turns to Christian Science with an open mind, sincerely desiring to find the right path out of his difficulties, and to be taught of God. The most trivial duties are invested with importance; monotony disappears from the daily round.

As human thinking submits more and more to the spiritual idea, it finds the commonplace relationships and experiences glorified. Right living becomes coherent. The sense of drifting is dispelled. A very important immediate result is the removal of care and the burdensome sense of personal responsibility. The student finds Jesus' simple rule (Matthew 6:33), "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you," potent to solve his problem of supply. As he recognizes the control of divine law, he ceases to assert his human will, no longer fearing that he may be unjustly deprived or discriminated against. Under all circumstances, and whatever the temptation to believe in the power of evil, he holds fast to the spiritual idea, which ennobles his daily occupation, and through which alone he can acquit himself worthily. This he does by expressing more love in everything he undertakes.

When realizing that there is but one divine Principle to serve, the worker renders better service in his human employment than ever before. He learns with gratitude that while he may be engaged in material work which supplies his material needs, this should be but the outward manifestation of right thinking, utilizing pure ideas derived from God, the Father-Mother. Experience demonstrates that whatever the work in hand, harmony and beauty are seen to abound everywhere when the motive of the worker is to glorify God and to prove His omnipotence.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

Sailing Due North

FROM winter's dock, with sound of splintering,
The ice-coiled hawsers loose the ship of spring;
North through the floes she plows an emerald
lane,
And all her ports put forth their leaves again.

ELEANOR BALDWIN

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AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
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Mary Baker Eddy

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BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1936

Millions in Excess Profits Charged to N. E. Power Group

Boston News Today

Strike Deadlocked as Kramer Is Arrested
Tague Endorsement Given by Postal Union
McGlue Faces Action by Attorney General
Curley Files Bill Against Lincoln
Farley Arrives to Seek Roosevelt Delegates

Power Report:

Big Profits Pointed Out As Sliding Scale Is Urged

Some insight into how certain power companies can earn up to 35 per cent profit was given the legislative committee on power and light by the sliding scale commission today. Elliott Earl, vice-chairman of the commission, said that the New England Power Association (owning 75 per cent of the gas and power in this region) had purchased 104,000,000 killowatt hours of electricity from a New York concern for eight-tenths of a mill per killowatt hour and had sold it in this section for 8 cents per killowatt hour.

"It's too much profit and the consumer doesn't get a chance to do anything about it," Mr. Earl said in effect, in urging the sliding scale system. This he described as a "plain Yankee dicker."

The sliding scale system, as described to the committee, would establish a fair rate basis, which could be adjusted so that consumers benefited as company earnings advanced.

The fair rate basis takes into consideration the actual value of the production and distribution plants. In this connection, Mr. Earl said the New England Association now lists property held by holding companies at $159,000,000. When this property was acquired it was listed at $71,000,000.

Tague:

Post Office Laborers Give Him Their Indorsement

Today Peter F. Tague is only acting-postmaster in Boston. But he will be made postmaster if the National Association of Postoffice and Railway Laborers No. 9 have anything to say about it.

Because "his efficiency was manifest during the critical Christmas period," the union passed a resolution today endorsing Mr. Tague as postmaster. It was signed by Martin F. Burkin, president, and Oswald Lyles, officer, and sent to Washington to the United States Senators David I. Walsh and Marcus A. Coolidge.

Strike:

Further Negotiation For Settlement Inaugurated

Boston garment workers were said to be 100 per cent out on strike today as 150 employees of the Mathews & Kedesky Company were welcomed with cheers as they left their benches early this afternoon and joined the walkout. Immediately, the 3500 strikers made their way to Paine Hall for a mass meeting. The Kedesky plant was the final garment shop to be operating in the city.

Governor Curley presided at a second conciliation meeting between garment union leaders and manufacturers, in an effort to halt further strike proceedings today. Saturday, the Governor sat down to a conference with these same groups, who negotiated for nine hours without success.

Picket lines were formed on Kneeland Street as usual this morning but no disorders marked their activity. While cold weather kept both curious onlookers and pickets to a minimum number, 100 policemen were on hand.

Philip Kramer, manager of the Local Joint Board of garment workers, was arraigned in municipal court during the morning and released in $500 bail by Judge Elijah Adlow on charges of assault and battery. Hearing was set for March 3. Neither Kramer nor the police appeared to regard the charge seriously.

John I. Fitzgerald, acting Mayor, called a meeting, which he said was in the interests of the property owners. Former Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman appeared for the manufacturers. The strikers were not represented. Mr. Silverman charged that the pickets are illegal because nonagreement between employers and employees has been broken.

Edwin N. Marcus, proprietor of the E. N. Marcus Company, who made the assertion that "there are no sweatshops any more," stated that he had offered to allow the union representatives to take a vote among his workers to determine if any of them wished to strike or to join the union.

By a Staff Photographer

Seeking Settlement of the Garment Workers' Strike

Left to Right—Edwin N. Marcus, President of Wholesale Garment Manufacturers Association of Boston; James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries; Gov. James M. Curley; Philip Kramer, Strike Director and Manager of Local Joint Board of Eight Garment Unions; Eugene McSweeney, Boston Police Commissioner; Prof. John J. Murray, Chairman of State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation

Lincoln:

Curley Calls on Him To Answer 14 Charges

Governor Curley proceeded with his move to oust Alexander Lincoln as a member of the state board of tax appeals today by issuing 14 charges and giving Mr. Lincoln until Wednesday to answer them. The charges run all the way from generalities about acting arbitrarily and unreasonably to definite complaints about cutting $1,035,531 off tax bills on $165,357,815 worth of property in Boston.

This is believed to be the point most irking Governor Curley as the reduction was made while he was Mayor of Boston. At that time Mr. Curley said he believed the abatements were given to embarrass his administration.

At the same time, Mr. Lincoln is charged by Governor Curley with having cut $713,420 off tax bills on $96,660,123 worth of property outside Boston.

This caused the Governor to point out that the total of abatements was more in Boston than for all the rest of the State.

Other specific items of abatement mentioned by the Governor included $107,000 to the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, $1,000,000 to the Boston & Maine Railroad (later waived), a cut in valuation from $75,000 to $45,000 on property owned by John C. L. Dowling, present Boston Welfare Department head.

Last week the Governor called Mr. Lincoln to his office, flatly told him he was out to remove him, asked him to resign. Mr. Lincoln said he woulud fight to complete his term, which does not expire until 1938.

Police Radio:

Two-Way System Gets Federal License

Boston police today expected to have the long-awaited two-way radio system in operation before the heavy summer driving season starts. The Federal Radio Commission granted permission for the project on Saturday and Police Commissioner Eugene P. McSweeney immediately started work with a view toward inaugurating the service within 90 days.

McGlue:

Committee Refers His Case to the Attorney General

Although Charles H. McGlue, campaign manager for Governor Curley, has returned the $2000 he collected from Clement Molway and Louis Berrett for obtaining $5000 for them from the Legislature because of their false arrest in connection with the Millens-Faber case, he faced still further action today.

The joint legislative Committee on Rules after hearing his side of the affair today decided to turn the matter over to the Attorney General. He will decide whether Mr. McGlue should be prosecuted for acting as legislative agent for Molway and Berrett without registering. A fine from $190 to $1000 is provided for this offense.

At the hearing today Mr. McGlue, in defending himself, questioned the motives of Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware in bringing the matter to the attention of the House and Senate. "Why weren't Republican lawyers quizzed about their activities in behalf of the Bay State Street Railway Company, and for certain closed banks?" he challenged. There were no answers.

Morrow:

Police Investigate Theft Of Letters From His Room

State police detectives were still busy late today probing the robbery of several letters and pictures from the Cambridge apartment of Dwight Morrow Jr., brother-in-law of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh. Young Mr. Morrow is a graduate student at Harvard.

He had gone away for a week end of winter sports on Feb. 16, he told the police. It was after this trip that the papers and pictures were discovered missing, but the matter was not made public until late last night.

Police officials in Massachusetts and New Jersey are investigating the affair. Lieut. Col. Paul G. Kirk, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Safety, announced today that nothing new had been reported. A woman who announced herself as a reporter and sought an interview with Mr. Morrow recently was being sought since a check-up showed that she is not connected with any newspaper.

The Lindberghs and Mrs. Dwight Morrow, young Morrow's mother, are in Europe.

Farley:

Swings Into Boston On Delegate Building Tour

It was not Hon. James Aloysius Farley, postmaster general of the United States, who swung off the New Haven in Boston this afternoon and gripped hands and shouted first names in the prodigious Farley way. It was plain "Jim" Farley who alighted and he was here in his role of Chairman of the National Democratic Committee to fire opening broadsides in a nation-wide drive to send only Roosevelt-pledged delegates to Philadelphia.

And he had two good reasons for choosing New England as the place to start:

1. This region's anti-Roosevelt sentiment as registered in the Literary Digest poll (77 per cent against in New England as compared with the nation's average of 66).

2. New Hampshire's election of delegates on March 10, ahead of all other states.

In an effort to get the ball rolling in the right direction, Mr. Farley is scheduled to speak in Manchester tonight. In traditionally frugal New England, he is expected to stress economy features of the Roosevelt Administration. Republicans prepared to pounce on that idea.

In Massachusetts Mr. Farley will meet organized opposition to the pledged delegate idea. Governor Curley favors it, but former Gov. Joseph B. Ely, a director of the American Liberty League, has announced he will work for an unpledged group.

Boston Police Act to Tighten Criminal Laws

Commissioner McSweeney Backs Several Bills to This End

New Links in Chain

Stress Is Laid on Making It Difficult for Criminals to Possess Guns

Greater power to the police and severer laws regarding many types of law breaking are the aims of some half dozen legislative bills, sponsored by Police Commissioner Eugene M. McSweeney of Boston, now being discussed before legislative committees in the State House.

The bills presented do not constitute such sweeping additions to the laws governing both police and criminals, as do the large number of measures which Governor Lehman of New York has been attempting to push with not too great success through the Legislature of that State. They are considered nevertheless, to forge new links in the chain, which most people hope to see surround criminal activities in this State and country.

Checking Criminal Guns

The first bill introduced attempts to limit criminal access to dangerous weapons and what a possessor may do after obtaining them. Many firearms are stolen and the serial numbers filed or drilled off to prevent identification.

One of the new bills provides that any person found with a firearm in his possession, the serial number of which has been defaced or mutilated in any manner, will be guilty of a misdemeanor, and that if the firearm is used in the commission of a felony or attempted felony, the person carrying the gun will be guilty of a felony.

Dealing With Vagrants

Increased police powers in the handling of small offenders is asked by Commissioner McSweeney. Considerable difficulty, he said, has been experienced in prosecutions under the vagabond law, due to the different interpretations to which this bill lends itself. He would make the law implicit as to the rights of the police in dealing with people under suspicion.

The present law requires that, at the time of the arrest the police officer must have personal knowledge that the person arrested is a pickpocket, thief or burglar. This, said Commissioner McSweeney, is responsible in many instances for the failure of the law.

Making It More Definite

The present law would be amended to read as follows: "Any person who has a record of conviction as a pickpocket, thief or burglar, or for attempting to pick a pocket, attempted larceny or burglary, if acting in a suspicious manner around any railroad depot, banking institution, store, place of amusement, etc., shall be deemed a vagabond, and shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than four nor more than 12 months."

The situation prevailing at many race courses is dealt with in another bill. The lure of "easy money" which pervades all horse race tracks, and the desire of most persons attending such races to make some of this "easy money" has left the way open for many schemes to swindle racegoers.

Cleaning Up Race Tracks

The lack of laws in Massachusetts concerning conduct at race tracks has attracted to this State large numbers of "touts," who prey upon the patrons by asserting that they can help them successfully to place winning bets. These "touts" usually pretend that they have advance information on the races, or that they are personally acquainted with jockeys, owners and managers, and even, in some instances, that they had paid jockeys to "throw" races. There are always a sufficient number of gullible persons to provide a rich harvest for these sharpers. There is no law in Massachusetts covering the situation and such conduct is not considered a criminal offense.

The bill proposes to make it a criminal offense for any person at race tracks to give or attempt to give certain information on races, owners, or any information of any nature whatsoever that would tend to influence a person to place a bet on a race.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Light snow or rain and somewhat warmer tonight and Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 20's; moderate northeast to southeast winds.

Maine: Snow beginning late tonight or Tuesday; rising temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow and warmer tonight; Tuesday snow, possibly changing to rain, and warmer.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Snow, probably changing to rain, tonight and Tuesday; rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing east and southeast winds, probably becoming strong Tuesday; overcast weather, with snow or rain late tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	18	16	Minneapolis	28	26
Bermuda	69	58	New Orleans	56	54
Chicago	26	24	New York	26	22
Denver	34	32	Norfolk	34	22
Helena	46	42	Philadelphia	24	24
Jacksonville	68	54	St. Louis	38	38
Kansas City	34	34	San Francisco	64	64
Los Angeles	72	66	Washington	26	26
Miami	64	56			

A—8 a. m. E. S. T., March 2.
B—Minimum, March 1.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 3:07 p. m.; height, 8 feet.
Tuesday, 7:28 a. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:55 p. m.

Legislators Sidestep Issue On Tax Reduction Program

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The legislative taxation committee's daring tax reduction recommendations, designed to force a $55,000,000 economy program among Massachusetts cities and towns, have so astounded Beacon Hill legislators that they have not yet figured out where they stand on the measures.

The proposals include elimination of the present form of machinery tax figured on the local tax rate and substitution of a $5 per thousand machinery tax. Under this proposal approximately $4,000,000 in revenue would be lost but tax laden industries would receive needed relief. The most important recommendation, however, to the home owner, is that to force cities and towns to live more cheaply, in fact to limit annual expenditures drastically.

$50,000,000 Tax Cut

The latter recommendation, which would result in at least a $50,000,000 to $55,000,000 tax reduction, calls for a limit set at 75 per cent of the average appropriations for everything except public welfare and debt requirements between 1931 and 1934 inclusive.

These measures are the committee majority's answer to the annual demand for a statewide city and town tax rate limit. The usual demand has been for a $30 tax limit for every city and town in the state. However, the committee considers such a rate completely out of the question. Undoubtedly, these communities whose present rates are hovering around $50 and over would become absolutely bankrupt with a $30 limit.

Move For Co-operation

The committee majority was not ready to recommend anything so unworkable as a $30 limit. Yet they wished to take some step toward meeting the demand. By doing so, they are passing along the torch tossed into their laps. No longer can the $30 limit advocates scream they receive no co-operation on Beacon Hill.

This does not mean the tax limit measure is certain of passage. Far from it. As Representative Arthur L. Burgess, House chairman of the taxation committee, said, "the legislators will desert this measure as they would a plague-ridden city." Of course, various senators and representatives would enjoy the praise for relieving the burden on real estate. But they scare easily at the thought of wholesale economy necessary to lighten the load.

Challenge to Tax Group

Many legislators have expressed the opinion that the committee's report represents a challenge to the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association to climb on the band wagon.

The federation has been concentrating on Governor Curley's $78,000,000 state budget. Any economies which may be made in connection with this budget are meager in comparison with the $55,000,000 forced municipal economy proposal. The budget economies would affect the local tax rates only a dollar or two at the most. The tax rate drop would be many times that figure if the taxation appropriation limit proposal went through.

Therefore, legislators insist that, to be consistent, the federation must get behind the committee's recommendation and push as they have never pushed before.

Shifting the Attack

Furthermore, city and town officials who have pleaded for reduction of state expenditures to ease the burden on local real estate will be placed in a difficult position if they continue to insist on state economies. The budget defenders can say: "Why cry about state expenditures until you have cleaned house at home?"

However, it is believed these same city and town officials will exert sufficient pressure upon the legislators to defeat the committee's limit proposal. They undoubtedly will storm the Legislature this week ready to fire at individual senators and representatives antilimit arguments, including threats of wholesale abandonment of city services now deemed necessary.

* * *

Mansfield for Governor

Mayor Mansfield's friends are again mentioning the Boston chief executive as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor. They argue that the Mayor is now taking a Florida vacation in preparation for a strenuous campaign. They expect the Mayor to confirm the gubernatorial report when he returns from Florida.

* * *

Another Candidate

Judge Frankland W. L. Miles of the Roxbury District Court has announced his candidacy for the Republican Lieutenant Governor nomination. He is the first announced candidate for the position, although Winfield A. Schuster, member of the Governor's Council, has been mentioned frequently for the post.

Edgar M. Mills

Dutch Elm Pest Yielding as Fight To End It Goes On

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 1—Definite progress toward eradication of the Dutch elm pest that is threatening the elm trees of New England, New York and New Jersey, has been reported to the House of Representatives by Avery S. Hoyt, acting chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the Department of Agriculture.

"If vigorous work can be continued there is fair assurance of success which will protect trees in the general area of infection and prevent spread throughout the United States," he declared.

Proposal Advanced

Mr. Hoyt made his report in connection with a proposal advanced by New England Congressmen that $1,500,000 be spent during the next fiscal year to enlarge the campaign for preserving the trees which add to the scenic beauty of large areas in their section.

The proposal was defeated when Representative Clarence Cannon (D) of Missouri objected, saying that as long as the Federal Government spends money in the campaign, the states would do nothing. He advised states to enact laws to compel every owner to cut the infected and weak trees.

$2,991,156 Used

In the fiscal year 1936, according to Mr. Hoyt's report, $2,991,156 of federal funds are being used to fight the elm pest. This includes a regular appropriation of $261,156 and a $2,730,000 allotment from work relief funds. A total of 68 persons has been employed under the regular appropriation and 3291 under the emergency employment program.

The method of attack consists of (1) locating and burning trees harboring the pest, and (2) a general sanitation program involving the weeding out of inferior elms.

In view of the defeat of the larger appropriation, the only money that is certain to be available to continue the campaign next year is an appropriation of $261,156 carried in the regular agriculture appropriation bill. Whether more will be forthcoming from relief funds later, no one knows. The purpose of appropriating the larger sum as a regular appropriation would be to make it possible to hire trained personnel for the work instead of relief labor.

Tributes to Elm

Many tributes were paid the elm as debate progressed in the House. Representative Edward C. Moran Jr. (D), of Maine, who sponsored the amendment, called the elm "one of nature's greatest gifts."

Representative Charles A. Eaton (R) of New Jersey referred to the species as "one of the chief glories of our landscape," while George N. Seger (R) of New Jersey talked about "that noble tree, the elm, which has meant so much to our country."

Prohibitionists to Organize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bangor, Maine, March 2

BECAUSE of dissatisfaction with the present system of handling and dispensing liquors throughout the country, and the belief that the purposes of youth will not be served unless the reins are again taken up, new laws made and enforced, a new prohibition party in Maine is in the offing, it was learned here today.

The first official move toward organization in this part of the State will be registered in less than a month's time, when eastern Maine people, interested in this new movement, will hold a county convention in Bangor.

The date for this meeting is set for March 16. The Rev. Donald P. Hurlburt, pastor of the Christian Congregational Church of Bangor, has been named temporary chairman and is making general arrangements. The Rev. Louis S. Staples, pastor of the Methodist Church, has been named secretary for the meeting.

Wellesley Backs Move for Repeal Of Teacher Oath

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 2 (AP)—All eligible members of the Wellesley College faculty joined today in protesting the Massachusetts teachers' oath law.

The law requires all Massachusetts teachers to swear fealty to the Federal and State Constitutions. The Wellesley resolution called the law "an unwarranted reflection on the members of our profession."

The Massachusetts Society for Freedom in Teaching, which announced the Wellesley vote, said Dr. Ellen Fitz Pendleton, president of Wellesley, would represent the college at a hearing at the State House March 5 on a measure to repeal the law.

"Not one teacher has refused to take the oath for reasons even remotely connected with loyalty to our country," the Wellesley resolution asserted. "Two teachers of unquestioned patriotism, irreproachable character and high standing in the profession felt obliged as a matter of conscience to refuse to subscribe and their services have therefore been lost to their institution and the youth whom it serves."

The resolution referred to two members of the Tufts College faculty: Dr. Kirtley Mather, Harvard geologist, protested the oath but later signed it and said he would fight for its repeal.

Dr. Henry Mussey, professor of economics at Wellesley, said there were 212 members of the faculty and that 149 signed it. The other members were foreign born, he said, and thus not affected by the law.

Action Sought To Safeguard Time Buyers

Committee Expected to Report on Regulation of Installment Plan

Abuses Are Disclosed

Credit Experts Challenge Constitutionality of Proposed Measure

Massachusetts may experiment this year with a plan to regulate the installment retail sales business under which several special commissions have discovered heavy overcharges by a minority of retail merchants and finance companies, Senator Joseph R. Cotton, chairman of the legislative committee on banks and banking, declared today.

Action Expected

The chairman of the Bank and Banking Committee expects his group to report favorably a measure dealing with installment buying, probably not meeting entirely the demands of the extremists, but constituting a step in the right direction. The committee has held several hearings on the proposals and heard dealers question the constitutionality of state regulation of installment buying. It has listened to William Trufant Foster, director of the Pollak Foundation of Economic Research and chairman of the Governor's Consumer Credit Committee, insist that installment contracts should include a statement revealing the true per cent charged on unpaid balance per month.

One of the measures provides that only finance companies be regulated at present. Mr. Foster and his committee, however, insist the entire installment business should be placed under state regulation, just as all small loan companies are now supervised.

Constitutionality

Senator Cotton's committee is now concerned with the per cent per month on the unpaid balance question. They have heard arguments from P. W. Haberman, general counsel of the C. I. T. Corporation of New York, that this procedure is unconstitutional according to other state court decisions and a ruling by the United States Supreme Court.

Loan vs. Credit

Explaining the difference between a loan and an installment credit transaction, Mr. Haberman said:

"In the case of the small borrower his necessities require the procuring of a loan of money. His credit is low. His needs are great. He is not a free agent. He must be protected from unscrupulous and exacting lenders who would oppress him and would capitalize on his needy situation.

"In the case of the purchaser of property the situation is different. He is moved by desire and not necessity. He is a free agent in a competitive market. He can shop, he can make comparisons of goods, services and prices, he can take his time, he can wholly refrain from purchasing.'

Rates Up to 600 Per Cent

On the other hand, the William Trufant Foster committee laid in the laps of the committee members a report that installment credit rates run from 6 to 600 per cent in Massachusetts. It reported that fraudulent dealers are overcharging gullible consumers alarmingly.

The report said the door is now open to exorbitant charges and outright fraud and it can only be shut through state regulation. It criticized as outrageous the present system which allows contracts that "take away the consumer's rights under the law, and give the seller power to repossess goods in which the purchaser may have a substantial equity, or to collect the customer's wages, or to impose unlimited fines and extra fees for minor irregularities."

Among the revelations of the committee is the discovery that numerous automobile dealers split finance charges with finance companies and during the depression have in many cases realized their margin of profit through this method.

Overcharges Reported

"As a matter of fact," the committee reported, "during the years 1931-1934 many dealers, pinched between over-liberal trade-in allowances and diminishing manufacturers' discounts, would have been driven out of business had it not been for their share of the finance charge. The Payton Survey, covering 255 Pennsylvania automobile dealers, showed that in 1933 the dealers' share of installment charges and fees accounted for more than 90 per cent, and in 1934 for more than 75 per cent, of their net profits."

Committee Findings

The committee report also concurs with the special recess commission in declaring overcharging in various installment buying fields is prevalent, and the minority which practices overcharging and fraud constitute unfair competition for the scrupulous merchant.

The committee's conclusions were:

"1. The installment purchaser is easily exploited because of his gullibility, his ignorance of installment selling mechanics and law, and the greater bargaining strength of the seller.

"2. Abuses are so widespread that the consumer needs the protection of the State.

"3. Legislation aimed at correcting these conditions is urgently needed.

"4. The first effort should be a 'disclosure' statute requiring the seller to provide the installment purchaser with a complete statement of the facts, including the rate of charge expressed as a per cent per month on unpaid balances. All such information should be set forth in a uniform way on standard forms."

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"WINTERSET" (Shubert)—Fifth play in the series presented by The Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. Starring Burgess Meredith and Margo. Written by Maxwell Anderson and produced by Guthrie McClintic. 8:30.

"THE GHOST TRAIN" (Copley). A revival starring Mary Young, assisted by Robin Thomas, Marjorie Clark, Mildred Dana, Sandra Greene, Eric Kalkhurst, Richard Heath and others. 8:30.

Movies

FINE ARTS—"Slalom," a ski picture taken in 9M. Morits. Featuring Gunni Lantschner, Walter Riml and Hella Hartwich. 2:05, 4:05, 6, 7:50, 9:50. Preceding the first showing of the film at 12:30 will be Beethoven's Symphony #5, played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, directed by Dr. Serge Koussevitsky.

TREMONT—Joan Crawford in "I Live My Life." 9:14 a. m., 12:31, 3:28, 6:35, 9:43. Also "Kansas City Princess" with Joan Blondell. 11:04 a. m., 2:11, 5:18, 8:25.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"The Great Impersonation," with Edmund Lowe, J. S. E. Also "Strike Me Pink." 3:30, 6:30, 9:25.

METROPOLITAN—"Klondike Annie," starring Mae West, Shoddy and offensive. 11:10 a. m., 1:53, 4:46, 7:39, 10:32. Stage: New edition of Major Bowes's Amateurs. 11:05 a. m., 1:48, 4:25, 7:05, 9:45.

UNIVERSITY—"Strike Me Pink," with Eddie Cantor. 3:55, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Mystery of Dr. Harrigan." 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"The Prisoner of Shark Island," with Warner Baxter and Gloria Stuart. Both theaters: 11:40 a. m., 3:10, 6:40, 10:10. Also, "The Music Goes Round," with Harry Richman. Orpheum: 10:10 a. m. Both theaters 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

BOSTON—Boris Karloff in "The Invisible Ray." 11 a. m., 1:31, 4:42, 7:33, 10:24. Stage: Lupe Velez, screen star; Roger Pryor and a musical revue featuring Joe and Pete Michon, and others.

MEMORIAL—"Follow the Fleet," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. Complete musical score by Irving Berlin. 10, 11:57, a. m., 1:59, 4:01, 6:03, 8:05, 10:07. Also shorts.

MAJESTIC — "Modern Times," starring Charlie Chaplin. 10:30 a. m., 12:14, 2:03, 3:53, 5:41, 7:30, 9:19.

MODERN—"Strike Me Pink," with Eddie Cantor. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 5, 8:10. Also "The Petrified Forest." 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:45, 9:55.

PENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Every Saturday Night," a romantic comedy. Penway: 1, 3:38, 6:16, 9:04. Paramount: 10:42 a. m., 1:11, 3:40, 6:09, 8:38. Also "The Preview Murder Mystery." Penway: 2:17, 4:55, 7:33, 10:20. Paramount: 9:20, 11:49 a. m., 2:18, 4:47, 7:16, 9:45.

UPTOWN — "Melody Lingers On," with George Houston and Josephine Hutchinson. 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. Also Warner Baxter in "King of Burlesque." 1, 4, 7, 10.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Travelogue picture on "Paris," "The Perfect Tribute," "Ice Cut-Ups," also latest newsreels.

EXETER—Ronald Colman and Elizabeth Allan in "A Tale of Two Cities." 3:40, 5:30, 8:25. Also "Short Subjects." 2:10, 5, 7:55.

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Marjorie Church, pianist. Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. 3:15.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

Other Events

FIELD AND FOREST CLUBS — Round Table. Evening of Syrian activities. Picturesque Oriental costumes, solo dances and music. Talks by Dr. H. W. Dunning and Rev. Shibly Malouf. Lecture on "Through Syrian Streets and Doorways." Also Miriam Korkmas, dancer, Taufik Tarabeisie, lute player, and Bader Freigie with Oriental instruments. Dinner at 6:15.

CURRENT EVENTS AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS—Fourth in a series of lectures by Lewis Rex Miller, member of the Editorial Board and editor of the Weekly Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor. Hotel Somerset. 7:30.

BACK BAY WPA POPULAR LECTURE—Talk on Japan by Miss Marjorie Bouve. Also instrumental trio. Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue. 7:30.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Vincent Van Gogh" guidance tour by Mr. Cunningham. 11.

ADVERTISING CLUB—Luncheon meeting. Address on "Selective Advertising," by S. F. Holmes, N. E. manager and director of Brown and Bigelow. Hotel Statler. 12:15.

KIWANIS CLUB — Luncheon meeting. "Vineyard Characters and Stories," by "The Skipper," Henry P. Ayer. Hotel Touraine. 12:15

EAST BOSTON WPA POPULAR LECTURE —"Current Events," by Prof. Boyd Tucker, with music and vaudeville. Marginal Street Social Center. 10:30 a. m.

ROXBURY WPA DRAMATICS — Boston Civic Marionettes. Lewis Intermediate School, Walnut Avenue and Dale Street. 3.

CAMBRIDGE WPA CONCERT — Choral group, conducted by William Ellis Weston. 800 Concord Avenue. 2.

'Long Haire, Locks and Foretopps' Forbidden at Harvard Back in 1655

Harvard men were warned against wearing "newfangled fashions" in the college rules of 1655, Dr. Samuel Eliot Morison points out in the forthcoming "Harvard College in the Seventeenth Century," latest volume of Harvard's Tercentary history which he is writing.

Furthermore, the Harvard collegian was ordered not "to goe out of his chamber without coate, gowne or cloake, and everyone, everywhere, shall wear modest and sober habit, without strange ruffianlike or newfangled fashions, without lavish Dresse, or excesse of apparel whatsoever."

Even haircuts came up for the administration's approval. College authorities declared that "it shall not be lawful for any student to wear longe haire, locks or foretopps, no to use curling, crisping, parting or powdering their haire."

Harvard did not provide a college barber. The college printer took charge of the haircutting.

Students who lacked cash were permitted to pay tuition with such goods as roses, eggs, firewood, honey, wax, ribbon, and canvas.

Wheat and malt could always be used to make bread and beer, and these were the most popular mediums of payment. More than 75 students brought in sacks of wheat.

Other "payments in kind" included: Indian corn, rye, barley, calves, oxen, oatmeal, cows, sheep, lambs, wethers, goats, hogs, hens, chickens, turkeys, butter, eggs, apples, peas, plums, turnips, firewood, honey, wax, shoes, tallow, books, salt, spice, raisins, nails, spoons, rose water, broadcloth, roses, serge and pewter.

Sweet Reward for Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WAREHOUSE POINT, Conn., March 2—The reward of labor has been sweet to workmen employed in razing the century-old buildings of the former East Windsor Theological Institute to prepare the site for a new high school. Underneath the roof they found several swarms of bees and a large amount of honey.

Executives Form Organization For National Policy

Big business of the country is organizing, that its voice may be heard above the babble of the blocs and lobbies that surges in the air of Washington and seeps beneath the doors and windows of the nation's legislators.

Practically the only group that lacks co-ordinated expression, the executives of the country's business are moving to place themselves on a par with the farm group and others that speak in unison to make their desires known.

Fifty Boston Members

First step in their program was organization of the Executives League of America, with headquarters in New York. Then came similar steps in other parts of the country. Boston's unit, to be known as the Executive League of Massachusetts, is now being incorporated under Massachusetts laws, and launches its career with more than 50 members, representative of all lines of business.

National policies are to be discussed by each unit of the league, the same subject to be considered by each group on the same day. Outstanding speakers are to be on hand, to tell each side of the issue, before the executives. Discussion from the floor is to follow. Then a vote is to be taken for determination of the sentiment of the group.

Forward to Headquarters

Results are to be forwarded to New York headquarters and tabulated there. The results will be passed along to solons in Washington, that they may know just how American business men feel on the various policies that are being handled at the capitol.

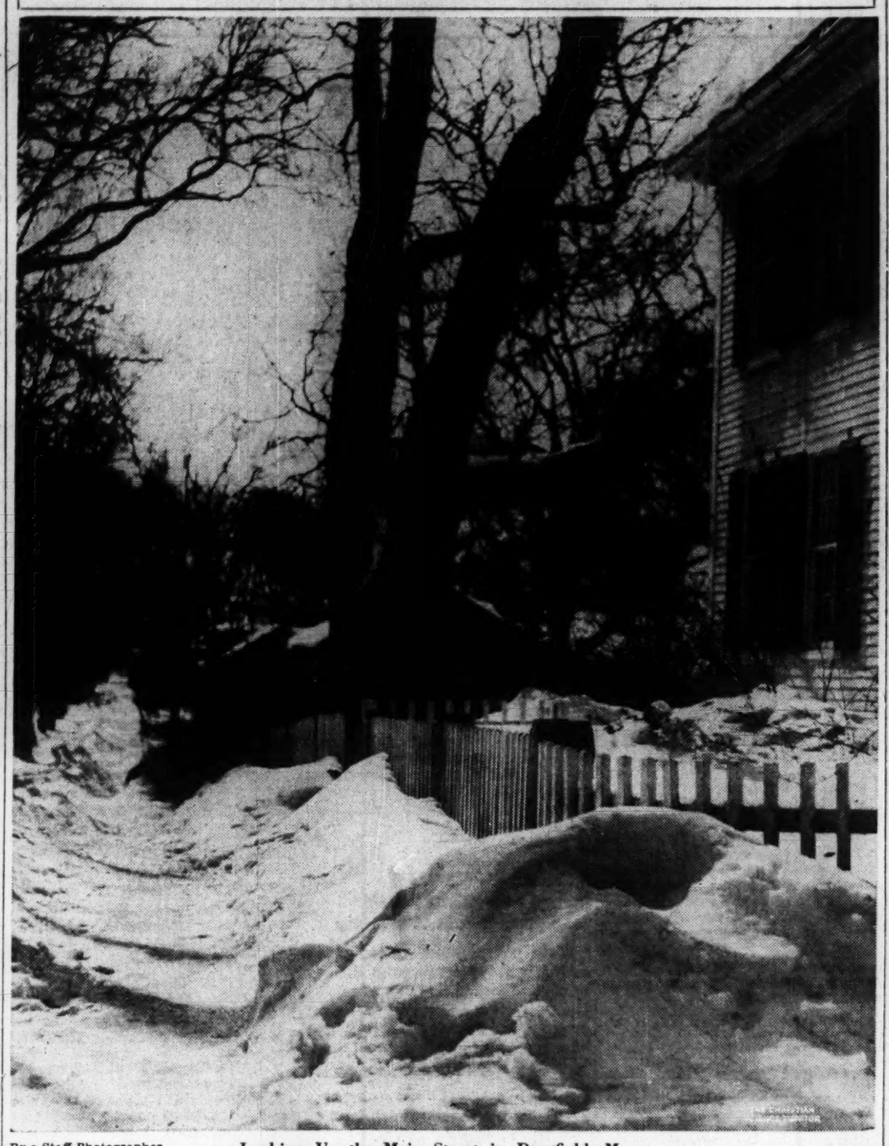
Plans are nearing maturity to have sub-units of the league scattered through the territory of each larger group, for a more representative expression of opinion. Springfield, Mass., for instance, is already organizing and will work with and report to the Boston group. Worcester and Providence are expected to follow, and the Boston unit is expected to be the center for many others in New England.

The Officers

Merchants, lawyers, steamship men, insurance companies, and about all lines of business are represented in the membership of the groups. The Boston unit is headed by Douglas Lawson, president of an insurance firm of that name, as president. Wallace N. Watson, general agent of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, is first vice-president; Stanley Heald, president of the Stetson Shoe Company, South Weymouth, is second vice-president; H. Tucker Capen of the Sanborn Agency of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, is treasurer; and Gibbs W. Sherrill, New England agent of the American Export Lines, is secretary.

On the board of governors of the Boston group are such men as Richard Mitton, president of Jordan Marsh Co.; James G. McNeil, president of Thayer McNeil Co.; John Amory of the State Street Trust, and Gen. Daniel Nedham, former head of the Massachusetts Public Safety Commission.

Winter in an Old New England Town



By a Staff Photographer

Looking Up the Main Street in Deerfield, Mass.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DEERFIELD, Mass., March 2—Out in this little town whose main street has no name, winter paid its usual visit this year, piling snow to fence-tops and heaping drifts against houses.

Never within memory of its "Oldest Inhabitant" has Deerfield's principal thoroughfare had a title. Townsfolk had always referred to it as simply "the main street."

This winter "the main street" was laden once again with snows from a season reported, as usual, severest in several years. Trees, although high winds have now freed their bending branches, exhibited a temporary halo. Sidewalks were reduced to quarter size. Residents, ever appreciative of nature, peeked out through frosted panes to a scene typifying "Winter in Old New England."

Winters in this part of the state are noted for their intensity. Snow, therefore, which might have melted completely in other districts, is still leaning heavily against picket fences and may last out the week.

Dual-Office Holding Measure Stirs R. I. Political Circles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 2—The Rhode Island Legislature turns its attention this week to an old issue that repeatedly comes up for discussion and debate—the issue of dual-office holding by members of the legislature. Both major parties are committed against such two-job holding, but neither yet has been able to muster sufficient strength to wipe out an admitted evil. The system may be wrong so far as good government goes, but it is good politically because it enables the administration to pass out lucrative sideline jobs to those members of the legislature whose assistance on other issues might be necesary.

Senator Harry T. Bodwell of Cranston, who paradoxically once was a dual-office holder himself, is responsible for reviving the issue this week. He has announced that he will act this week in an effort to have the judiciary committee discharge from further consideration a measure he introduced at the first legislative session this year. The measure calls for a constitutional amendment to prohibit dual-office holding.

Obstacles Numerous

The obstacles standing in the way of the Bodwell measure are numerous and imposing. In the first place, there are seven members on the judiciary committee, four Democrats and three Republicans, and six of these seven now are holding two jobs. The seventh member is Senator Bodwell himself who enjoyed two jobs in the days of Republican rule at the State House but now draws state pay only for his work as a Senator.

Whether Senator Bodwell can line up a majority for his measure in the Senate is open to doubt. For partisan reasons, however, Republicans are eager to have a roll-call vote on the Bodwell measure. They believe such a vote would show up those Democrats who favor dual-office holding.

Many Democrats in the Senate are opposed to dual-office holding, but also are opposed to Senator Bodwell's method of bringing about a change. If these Democrats voted against the Bodwell act, however, the Republicans probably would make political capital out of the vote and charge that the Democrats were in favor of the two-job system.

Most of the Democrat leaders believe the proper way to eliminate the dual-office holding is not by constitutional amendment, but by an actual constitutional change. They hope that the Rhode Island voters at the special election March 10 will vote in favor of a constitutional convention, and then that the delegates to the convention will revise the constitution in such a way that dual-office holding is wiped out.

Although the system is called "dual office holding," in Rhode Island this frequently means "triple office holding" or even "quadruple office holding." Thus a legislator, drawing state pay for this job, may be appointed a race track commissioner and a highway supervisor as well and proceed to draw pay from the State on three counts.

The Tnesba Hoax

The great stir on State House Hill caused by the sudden appearance of Absent W. O. Leave, alias Evael O. W. Tnesba, will be continued this week when a Democratic investigating committee attempts to dig down to the bottom of the now famous Tnesba hoax.

A Republican Senator caused the trouble when he introduced a bill to pay Evael O. W. Tnesba, reputedly a war veteran, the state's $100 soldiers' bonus. The bill was approved by the Senate, then hastily withdrawn when a suspecting Senator realized the hoax.

Now the Senate is trying to find out who conceived the hoax and what motives were behind this trick, which, as one Senator says, was a slur on the veterans who served their country in the great war. Republican Senators have refused to serve on the investigating committee.

Several Democratic leaders and some leaders of veterans' organizations have taken umbrage at the Tnesba incident. In other circles, however, the incident was taken as a good joke which helped to show up fallacies in veterans' legislation. Governor Green publicly admitted that he thought the affair was more humorous than serious.

Veteran Vote

Lawrence A. Mooney, State Department Commander of the veterans of Foreign Wars, who declared last week that the Rhode Island veterans could emulate the veterans of Italy and of Germany and seize control of Rhode Island's government, stepped further into the political ring this week when he had sent to all V. F. W. posts in the State sample ballots for the special election March 10, carefully marked to show how to vote. He suggested that the marked ballots be displayed in the various post headquarters.

Mr. Mooney is a candidate for delegate to the proposed constitutional convention. His name on the sample ballot was ringed.

The constitution of the Veterans of Foreign Wars specifically forbids that organization from taking part in politics, but Mr. Mooney insists that his sample ballot distribution does not constitute taking part in politics.

La Follette Censures Administration For Its Invisible Taxes

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 2 (AP)—United States Senator Robert M. La Follette censured the Roosevelt Administration on two important counts, in an address here last night.

He condemned invisible taxes, which he said have now reached the proportions of 68 per cent of all federal taxes, and threaten to increase, and he decried "the temporary and ill-planned projects which, hit or miss, have been tried every six months or so in an effort to take the country out of economic crisis."

Senator La Follette outlined his own plans, mentioning $150,000,000,000 as a likely figure for a sustained program of public projects, such as grade-crossing elimination, slum-clearance and soil erosion programs, which he believes would enable the people of the United States to realize the full capacity of their power of consumption and thus bring the nation's productive facilities into full play, he said.

He favored bigger taxes but urged they should be visible.

New-deal projects, he said, have been too hastily jammed through, with the result that there has been "no careful engineering, no sustained program, with a long-time goal that would bring permanent benefits in better citizenship, as well as a restoration of economic balance to the country."

Maine Lumbermen Claiming Record For Horse-Drawn Load

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, Maine, March 2—News from the great Maine woods, now buried under four feet of snow, comes in driblets these days. A story of logging feats was told in Bangor recently, however, that is expected to make history.

Several days ago Guy O'Brien's horse-drawn sled hauled a 14-cord load of wood three and a half miles from Moore's Bog to Caratunk Landing. In the words of the story teller, "that was something to crow over."

A few days later Ellsworth Martin drove his sled over the same route, but he piled on 22 cords. There is no logging vernacular to adequately praise such a feat, according to David Howes, head scaler of the Great Northern Paper Company. Old-timers "allow" that this record will stand.

Polish Investment Pays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARE, Mass., March 2—White Eagle Hall, built in February, 1930, as a center for the Polish people of this section, has passed its sixth anniverary with flying colors. Many at first doubted the $45,000 structure would be a financial success but not only have obligations been paid as they matured but shareholders in the hall were notified today they would receive a small dividend on their investments.

Fertilizers Top Export List

United States exports of chemicals and allied products in the fall of 1935 reached the highest value recorded for several years, fertilizers leading the chemical export list.

Old Poor Laws In Connecticut Facing Revision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 2—Pauper laws have shown their weaknesses in the depression years, and now, according to Dr. Charles G. Chakerian, secretary of the State Commission to Study the Poor Laws, are in need of a "thoroughgoing revision."

"Patch-work remedies," Dr. Chakerian told a conference of Connecticut mayors in Waterbury recently, will not be sufficient. The commission intends to recommend to the next General Assembly some definite measures for improvement.

Laws Called Antiquated

The poor relief system, Dr. Chakerian points out, was devised to operate under conditions radically different from those of today. The laws, he says, have become antiquated. The depression put a heavy strain on them and Dr. Chakerian thinks conditions will not alter sufficiently in the future to remove the need for revision.

"If dependency were a sporadic manifestation of no serious import," he told the mayors, "there would be no real need to attempt a renovation of our poor relief system. It so happens, however, that dependency is no longer a light and passing socio-economic situation. On the contrary, dependency today is a problem which is likely to affect for a long period of time a large percentage of our population."

Settlement Laws

First, Dr. Chakerian points out, there is the "dilemma" of the settlement laws. A person has a legal settlement, under Connecticut statutes, in the town where he was born. To acquire a legal settlement in another town he must live there four years. Innumerable disputes between towns have arisen over who was responsible for support of some pauper families with several children perhaps born in different towns.

Each town seeks to pin the responsibility for as many paupers as possible on other towns. Families are moved to their town of settlement, or they are supported where they happen to be and the town of settlement is billed for the cost. Social workers and others have frequently pointed out the waste of time, effort and public funds involved.

Town's Responsibility

Second, responsibility for all paupers with legal settlement in the state is on the towns. The state treasury makes no contribution, and for several years the cry has been raised that the state must help. It now takes care of paupers without a legal residence in Connecticut, but towns have had their only assistance from the various federal grants.

Third, most of the almshouse patients, the commission finds, cannot qualify for old-age assistance under Connecticut's new old-age assistance law. They will thus continue to be a burden on the local communities. Old-age assistance was supposed to abolish the poorhouse, but it has not done so yet.

Arbitration Suggested

The mayors, after listening to the commission secretary, took action on vote of the subjects he suggested. They voted to ask Welfare Commissioner Frederic C. Walcott to appoint an arbitrator to decide disputes between towns over settlement of paupers. They agreed it is a waste of time for one town to sue another over such a matter.

Christian Science Lecture Over Radio

A RADIOCAST Christian Science lecture will be delivered by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., of Toronto, Ont., a member of The Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, tonight at 8 p. m., eastern standard time, over Station WMEX, Boston (1500 kilocycles).

This lecture is one of a series radiocast on the first Monday of each month from a New York church over WMCA, New York City. Since WMCA is the key station of the Inter-City Group, of which WMEX is a member, the lecture is also released to the network.

OK Stickers Added To Equipment Of Bay State Autos

Attention of Frank A. Goodwin, Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles, was divided between two problems today—the campaign for greater safety on the highways and the Barnstable selectmen's curt reply to his effort to defeat the re-election of one of their number following the registrar's charges that Barnstable police are permitted to be lax with drunken drivers.

Scanning the broader horizon of the safety campaign, the registrar found that of the thousands of drivers stopped on state highways so far, only a small percentage were disobeying some phase of the road rules. Red stickers marked "OK" are placed by state and local police on windshields of automobiles whose drivers are equipped with proper registrations and licenses.

Mr. Goodwin started off the campaign with a radio appeal yesterday hitting out in his usual direct fashion with statements which included the following:

"Last year, automobiles killed about 36,000 and injured more than 1,500,000 on the highways of this country, and here in Massachusetts 795 of our citizens were killed and more than 47,000 injured. If this were the result of a flood . . . or an earthquake, what a quantity of ink would be spilled across the front pages of our newspapers! . . .

"I desire to call to the attention of the motorists of this state that no one has a right to drive an automobile, in the same sense that everyone has a right, as a pedestrian, to use the highways . . . Whenever any person desires to drive a car on the highway, he must get a license to do so, and the reason is apparent. He is driving . . . something that can kill and maim, and the State has a right to hedge about that privilege any conditions it sees fit to impose."

The present drive, which came as a surprise to motorists' aims at drivers who do not slow down at intersections, who do not slow down on streets where pedestrians are walking or who drive at speeds of more than 45 miles an hour.

Mr. Goodwin's charges against two Barnstable selectmen, Victor Adams and Chester Crocker, will be aired at a hearing tomorrow. "But," said Mr. Crocker, chairman of the selectmen, "we won't be hurried by Mr. Goodwin."

Job Insurance Plans Hold Spotlight on Beacon Hill

State House Hearings

The Federal Government will check closely every cent expended by the Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Commission, Robert J. Watt, employee representative on the commission, declared today before the joint ways and means committee.

The committee was continuing its hearings on Governor Curley's record-sized budget of $78,300,000. The commission's budget figure was the question of the day. Both Mr. Watt and Judge Emil Fuchs, chairman of the commission, were questioned closely as to the reimbursements to be expected from the Federal Government.

Judge Fuchs declared Washington would provide $1,000,000 in 1936, $3,000,000 in 1937 and $6,000,000 in 1938. He revealed also that the commission has contacted 100,000 employers in Massachusetts to date in regards to the unemployment law and its requirements.

Mr. Watt could not inform of the committee as to whether the federal reimbursements would be figured from the time Massachusetts passed its compensation law or from the time Washington approved the act.

Approximately 1100 persons have applied for the administrative positions to be opened under the commission. The Judge pointed out that the positions will be under civil service law and that open examinations will be held within five or six weeks.

Tax Squabble

Representative Edward P. Bacigalupo, West End legislator walked out of an executive session of the municipal finance committee today because city officials failed "to produce all the necessary detailed budget information" in connection with legislation to abolish the city's tax limit.

Charles J. Fox city auditor, and Frank Murray, budget commissioner, as well as representatives of the school department appeared before the committee in the private session. Said the departing Representative on his way out, "last week the city's representatives were asked to bring detailed information to the committee and they failed to do so. Today it was the same thing. And the reason given was that the Mayor was still in Florida. I told Fox and Murray that they didn't need the Mayor anyway because he was only a rubber stamp Mayor."

Representative Bacigalupo said he asked the city officials to estimate what the tax rate would be, and the officials said they could not provide such an estimate, "but I know they have the information."

Insurance Hearing

The state commissioner of insurance must be approved by legislative agents for insurance companies or he cannot be appointed, Representative Owen Gallagher of South Boston, charged today before the legislative committee on insurance.

He was the only speaker in behalf of his proposal to establish a division of motor vehicle insurance to administer all automobile insurance. He declared the proposed division is the only method by which the insurance companies can be prevented from "continuing to pull the wool over the people's eyes."

John W. Downs, legislative agent for insurance companies, declared the plan unconstitutional, adding it would throw 600 investigators and 2000 clerks out of insurance company employment.

Casey Still Out

Senator P. Eugene Casey, who resigned from the legislative committee on power and light, in a row over the "muzzling" of Senator Thomas Burke of Boston at a hearing is still "resigned."

A report had circulated around the State House that Senator Casey's ire had subsided and that he had withdrawn his resignation. However, at the sliding scale hearing today, Senator Casey's committee chair was vacant. Instead the Senator was seated in a spectator chair.

Senator Casey resigned when Senator Angier L. Goodwin, chairman of the Power and Light Committee, after listening to Senator Burke testify for nearly two hours at a hearing, refused to allow Senator Burke to return to the stand when Senator Casey demanded to hear what had been said before he came into the hearing room.

Neutrality Law Is Denounced As Makeshift Legislation

The Neutrality Law, signed Saturday by President Roosevelt, was denounced as makeshift legislation, leading to trouble and perhaps actual war, by Frederick L. Schuman, professor of political science of the University of Chicago, at the Foreign Policy Association luncheon in the Copley-Plaza Hotel Saturday.

Both Professor Schuman and Payson S. Wild, instructor in government at Harvard University, agreed that the Neutrality Law was a rope of sand because it failed to get at the real causes which would drag the United States into a future conflict. Each emphatically stated that adherence to the collective system, as exemplified by the League of Nations or a Kellogg Pact to which enforcement teeth had been added, was the only safe guarantee of peace.

Utterly Impossible

All neutrality bills, including the one just signed, assume that the United States stands ready to cut off its interests abroad in time of war, Professor Schuman declared. But this is utterly impossible, he maintained, because it means the abandoning not only of economic interests, but of all America's prejudices, and her political, sentimental and cultural interests beyond her frontiers.

"By no legerdemain can America be made to give up its political and sentimental interests abroad," Professor Schuman asserted. Its Democratic views and its regard for minorities are thwarted daily by the Fascist powers—Japan, Germany, Italy. If these elemental feelings of a nation are trod on too violently, there will be war.

Fascist Dangers

To curb these Fascist dangers and to halt the animosities that jeopardize world peace and hence America's peace, Professor Schuman declared that American adherence to the collective peace system was imperative. But he stressed that this could be attained without League membership, wholly by means of a revamped and revitalized Kellogg Peace Pact.

This revitalization could be accomplished by adopting the Capper Resolution of 1929. This resolution would allow the United States to prohibit arms and war implements to Kellogg Pact violators. The United States thereby could agree with other signatories to impose economic embargoes against all pact-breakers or aggressors.

Moral Weight

"Such a policy would not be League membership, but it would put the moral and economic weight of the United States against an aggressor," Professor Schuman said. "And incidentally it would carry out the pledges of both the Democratic and Republican platforms of 1932."

Professor Wild of Harvard disagreed with the Schuman Plan for revamping the Kellogg Pact, saying that the only safe co-operation was in the League itself. He denounced local pacts, including the President's new Pan-American proposal, as being vague in terms and measures.

Make Honorable Alliance

"The United States has no business in abandoning neutrality unless it becomes a full-fledged League member," he declared. "How can the United States decide who is an aggressor, unless we are in the League and using League definitions? For us to be able to judge we should be on hand from the beginning. Don't flirt with collective systems; make it an honorable alliance."

The League system, he admitted, is in one sense the negation of neutrality, because it takes sides and invokes sanctions against an aggressor. But the best sanction, he pointed out, is the one that does not have to be applied. The threat of sanctions, if all the nations, including the United States, stood behind them, would be sufficient to deter any act of aggression. That state of affairs, he indicated, would bring about neutrality under the League.

Needham Rising From Its Debts With Aid of Taxpayers' Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEEDHAM, Mass., March 2—This small town in the Greater Boston area is today freeing itself from the shackles of indebtedness and stepping out again on solid ground.

Citizens point, with considerable pride, to the past three years, which show a decided decrease in operating expenditures; they point to an average tax rate of $28.30 a thousand, $6 lower than in 1932; they point to economies in both police and fire departments, and further say that there has been no impairment of any essential service.

Financial Snarls

Instrumental in untangling the many financial snarls in Needham's political and economic setup has been the Needham Taxpayers Association, Inc. Since its organization in 1932, this group of workers has seen controllable expenditures reduced approximately 40 per cent. It has solved to a marked degree of success the problem of "let the taxpayer govern his community" rather than leaving it to politicians.

The Needham Taxpayers Association was a direct offshoot of the Needham Board of Trade. Members of that board felt that a committee of taxpayers should be appointed to look into the mounting taxes and increased operating costs of the town.

Previous to the year 1932, citizens of Needham, as well as other New England communities, took little interest in the economic-political-social status of their towns. They let those in charge handle their affairs.

Made Deep Inroads

Not until the depression had made deep inroads on many of these communities did townfolks begin to realize that they had been neglecting their town's financial status. Taxes began to rise. Salaries dropped. Men were thrown out of work. Factories closed. Taxes weren't paid. Borrowing became necessary.

Needham realized they must do something. The taxpayers committee appointed by the Board of Trade got busy. They garnered other leading men of the town and started probing the town books. Here they discovered many expenditures which had been put through without any thought or consideration by the town people. They found high salaries in public office, and many other extravagant spendings which were draining the treasury.

They found in practically every case that these encumbrances were not the fault of the selectmen or anyone connected with the office, but were the fault of the voters or taxpayers because they did not take enough interest in the walfare of their town during those years to give these various appropriations careful study and thought. And thus did this group begin to unearth the real reasons for increased taxes.

Immediately upon their findings this committee decided to form the Needham Taxpayers Association. Today that organization has a membership of 600.

Backed by Citizens

According to its president, Paul C. Cabot, and Paul M. Britt, executive secretary, the organization has 50 per cent backing from the voters on any of the projects which it endorses, while in some instances they receive 90 per cent backing from the voters.

But, it has taken several years of hard work and patience of association members in stimulating this interest. Many of the members, including Mr. Cabot and Mr. Britt spent tedious hours in behalf of the people of Needham. This year, more than any before, they are beginning to see their hard work bear fruit. These sentiments were expressed by Mr. Cabot when he said, commenting upon this year's election, "I feel that the election next Monday as well as our town meeting the week following will be the most harmonious Needham will have had since our organization. Of course, there will be minor disagreements on such subjects as restoration of pay, but I feel that the association has accomplished considerable toward enlightening our citizens on community affairs. By this, I mean," Mr. Cabot continued, "the circulating of bulletin matter explaining in the language of the layman the intricate phases of various bills before they come up for consideration. These are distributed several weeks in advance of election or town meeting dates and enable our voters to become better acquainted with the subject and vote more intelligently."

Mr. Cabot further pointed out that since the organization of the Taxpayers Association in Needham in 1932, they have been able to meet all current expenses as well as pay off on their loan.

As concrete examples of Needham's financial standing before the Association was organized compared with the years it has been in operation, Mr. Britt gave the following:

Year	Expenditures
1930	$1,058,000
1931	1,074,000
*1932	1,001,000
1933	964,000
1934	870,000
1935	873,000

*Year Taxpayers Association was organized.

United Air Lines Opens Boston Office And Discusses Plans

Boston aviation circles, debating the effect that lowered railroad fares might have upon airlines traffic, today found at least one airline, United, disturbed not a whit over the prospect and, in fact, planning expansion.

Evidence was the new ticket office in the Statler Building, opening today, which will be United Air Lines chief "off the line" office in New England. Heading it is Emmons J. Whitcomb. With Mr. Whitcomb today also was Harold J. Crary, vice-president of United Air Lines, to help inaugurate United's new Boston agency venture.

In regard to the rail fare competition Mr. Crary pointed out that even with the new reduction in railroad fares the air fare between New York and Chicago would be about the same.

And airlines still had a long talking point, he said, in the 4½-hour trip by air as compared to the 17-hour rail journey.

Springfield Man Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 2—Dr. Walter J. Campbell, vice-president of Springfield College since 1928, has been appointed director of the educational division of the information bureau of the Social Security Board at Washington. He will assume his duties this week and return to the college for August, when he will retire.

Ski Suits Allowed in School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHFIELD, Mass., March 2—Ski suits are in again as schoolroom garb. Thirty students who petitioned for permission to wear the warm garments to school, and were refused, have been granted permission after reconsideration by the school committee. The permission is restricted to winter conditions.

Three-Alarm Fire Quelled in Business Block at Providence

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 2 (AP)—A three-alarm fire this morning gutted half a city block in the heart of Providence and left the stocks of a dozen shops in ashes. Firemen brought the blaze under control shortly before 8 o'clock and succeeded in confining the damage to the area on Weybosset Street between Union and Clemence streets, and halfway through on Union Street from Weybosset Street. Preliminary estimates of the damage were placed at $100,000.

Starting in the basement of a millinery shop on Union Street, the flames serpentined through the basement of the three-story brick structure and burst through the fronts of the Union Street stores.

At 6:10 a. m. Fire Chief Charlesworth sounded the third alarm. Factory whistles throughout the city were sounded, summoning all members of the police and fire departments to the scene.

Breakwaters Planned To Improve Bar Harbor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAR HARBOR, Maine, March 2—It is claimed here that two proposed breakwaters would give Bar Harbor three of the best harbors on the coast of Maine. One would be above the Bar Island breakwater, while the breakwater from Bar Island to Sheep Porcupine would protect the lower harbor from north or northeast winds.

Above this breakwater the two islands, Bar Island and Sheep Porcupine, would form a breakwater, one and one-half to two miles long. A harbor would be formed with water deep enough for any vessel that ever floated on any ocean.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Bremen	March 4	Cherbourg, March 10	Mar. 4, 1:00 pm	Mar. 4, 8:00 pm
*Am Banker	March 6	Plymouth, March 15	Mar. 5, 8:00 pm	Mar. 6, 8:00 am
†Champlain	March 7	Plymouth, March 14	Mar. 6, 8:00 pm	Mar. 7, 8:00 am
‡Transylvania	March 7	Londonderry, March 15	Mar. 6, 8:00 pm	Mar. 7, 8:00 am
Deutschland	March 7	Cherbourg, March 15	Mar. 7, 1:00 pm	Mar. 7, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Maunganui	San Francisco, March 11	Mar. 6, 4:00 pm	Mar. 6, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Maiotio	San Francisco, March 6	Mar. 3 4:00 pm	Mar. 3, 7:30 pm
President McKinley	Seattle, March 14	Mar. 9, 4:00 pm	Mar. 9, 7:30 pm

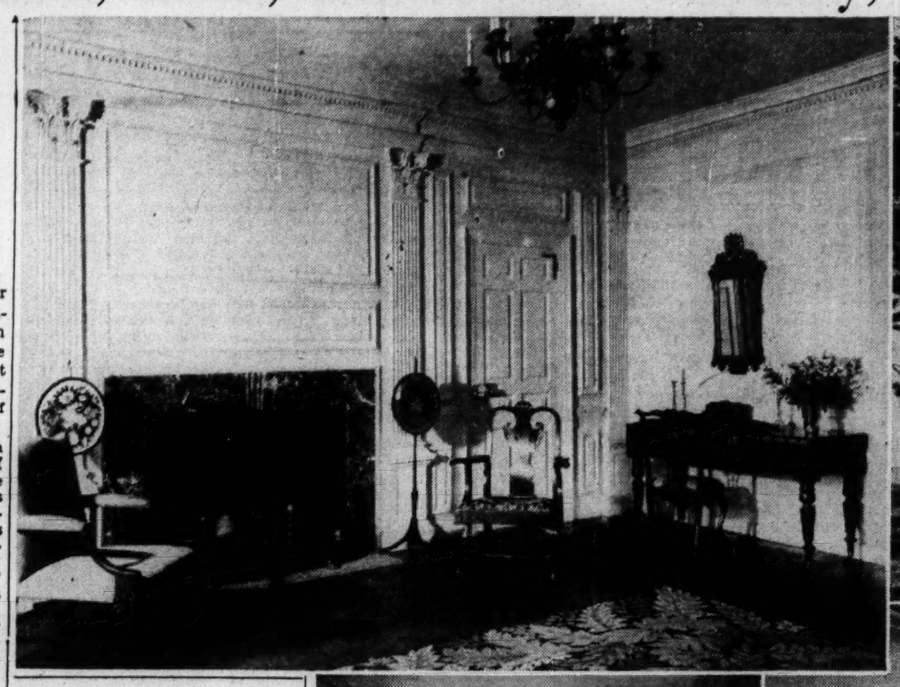
*Except France, Germany, and Italy. †Except Northern Ireland and Scotland. ‡Northern Ireland and Scotland.

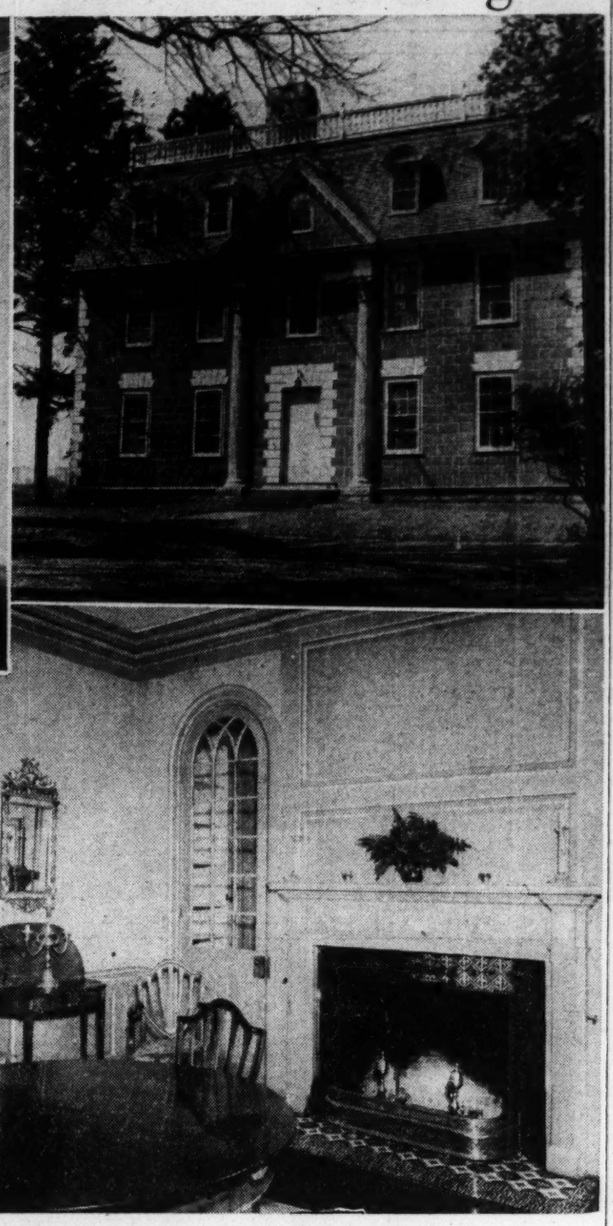
WARREN
INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
Boston

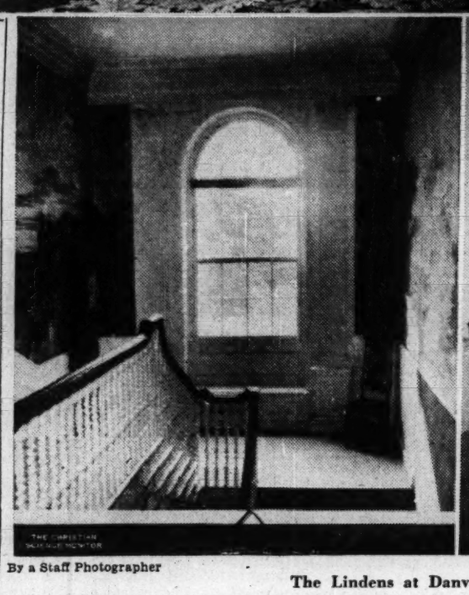
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance
Interest Begins MAR. 10

Danvers, Mass., Home, Famous in U. S. History, Is Moved to Washington

'The Lindens,' residence of 'King' Hooper and for a time the headquarters of General Gage, is being reassembled bit by bit at nation's capital as setting for the historical collection of George M. Morris







By a Staff Photographer

The Lindens at Danvers, Mass., Onetime Headquarters of General Gage

Upper Left: The Reproduced Drawing Room Made at Danvers Soon After the Original Was Sent to Kansas City. Upper Right: Exterior of the Lindens While it Was in Danvers. Lower Left: The Hall Showing the Beautiful Window and French Wallpaper. Lower Right: The Dining Room.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DANVERS, Mass., March 2 — For 182 years—since before the American Revolution—a plot of land in this Massachusetts town was the site of one of America's oldest houses. But today only an excavation marked the former location of the house.

There is nothing mysterious in the disappearance of the house. If you should go to Washington some day soon, you could see it, in process of being reassembled. How it arrived there, and the many incidents surrounding its history, is an interesting page in American.

The house, called "The Lindens," was built about 1754 by Robert Hooper, known later to his neighbors as "King" Hooper for his Tory sympathies. Twenty years later the house became the temporary home of General Gage, at the time when the Boston Tea Party incident stirred the wrath of King George III of England so that he closed the Port of Boston, and in addition moved the seat of the Royal Government to the neighboring town of Salem. His troops, meanwhile, were quartered across the street from "The Lindens."

Because of this rich historical background, "The Lindens" has attracted much attention. The house has been described architecturally in several books and magazine articles. It was finally noticed by George Maurice Morris of Washington, chairman of the general council of the Bar Association, who is extremely interested in relics of early America.

After an extensive study of historical homes in the country, Mr. and Mrs. Morris decided to purchase "The Lindens" to serve both as a home for them and as a setting for their large collection. The house suited them entirely except for one thing—the drawing room, including paneling and fireplaces, was gone.

This room, they learned, was one of those purchased by the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art in Kansas City. It had been reassembled at the museum as part of the permanent structure of the new gallery, in a collection of colonial rooms.

To Kansas City, therefore, went Mr. Morris to inspect his missing room. He studied measurements and coloring. He examined the fireplaces, even endeavored to count the bricks with which they were lined, stating that he intended to have the whole room reproduced as nearly as possible in the original house.

In Washington, reassembling work is in charge of Walter Mayo Macomber, resident architect in charge of the restoration of colonial Williamsburg. Notable features of the house include two mantels carved by Samuel McIntire, installed 60 or 70 years after the house was built, and the great hall with its French wallpaper and great window.

A secret stairway reached through the second floor paneling, and led down to the cellar. The paneling itself, at least that part of it in the Nelson gallery, has been restored to its original state by careful scraping of successive layers of paint.

Brookline Votes For Selectmen And School Committee

Tomorrow is voting day in Brookline. Polls will be open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Campaigns have been vigorous for the 97 posts to be filled, ranging from selectmen to school committee. To fill these 97 positions, the voters will have 124 candidates to choose from.

For the Board of Selectmen, there are three candidates for two positions. Maurice Wyner, an attorney and resident of Brookline for many years, will oppose two members seeking re-election, Theodore G. Bremer, selectman for 13 years, and William J. Hickey, attorney and selectman for five years.

Two women and two men are running for school committee, with three to be elected. Practically every department in the town will be affected by the polling, which is expected to draw a record vote.

What's Going On In the Arts

Marian Anderson

ACCLAIMED in European capitals and in New York, Marian Anderson, contralto, gave a recital in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. She sang four Handel airs, five Lieder by Schubert, the aria, "O, Don Fatale" from Verdi's "Don Carlos," four Finnish songs and a group of Negro spirituals.

Unquestionably Miss Anderson has a superb voice, a voice of rich timbre, wide range and versatile color. Her approach is that of an artist. She is simple and unaffected in manner, relying upon her musical appeal, without aid of stage tricks. Indeed she is almost too retiring. A hint of liveliness, a touch of humor, would enhance some of her songs. Like many singers of her race, she seems too anxious to cultivate refinement at the expense of a natural freedom.

She was at her best in the Schubert Lieder. The "Ave Maria" was done with a lovely tone and with an affecting tenderness and reverence. The most amazing of her achievements was "Death and the Maiden," in which she gave the voice of Death an unearthly quality unparalleled in the experience of this writer. In response to persistent applause, she repeated this item—unwisely, because an effect of this kind can hardly be recaptured immediately. In "Liebesbotschaft" and in "Die Forelle" fine interpretations were impaired a little by the overrestraint referred to above. "Die Allmacht" was impressive, but it again would have profited by a little more release of power.

The Verdi aria was done with dramatic fervor. The Handel items were treated with understanding of stylistic demands, but with too little contrast. The Finnish songs, by Kilpinen and Sibelius, left the impression that the singer was not quite at home in them. An exception was a Finnish folk song given as an encore—a delightful bit in which the singer proved that she possesses the play-instinct if she will but give it rein.

The spirituals (once more) gave a sense of subdual. This understatement was effective in "Crucifixion," which expressed a profound sadness such as this reporter has never heard given to it by any other singer. But in the other numbers of this group one would have been glad of a greater sense of vitality.

Miss Anderson has several obvious shortcomings which are susceptible of correction, and which ought to be corrected at once, before they become habits. In her upper register her voice sometimes takes an edge because of faulty tone production. The fact that this edge is not always apparent shows that it could readily be removed. Where a high note is produced in a crescendo from an initial pianissimo it comes out full and round. It is when the melodic line calls for an upward leap or a rapid climb up the scale that shrilliness appears. In the same situation there is a slight tendency to scoop which needs to be overcome.

Another serious flaw is that of enunciation. Both in German and in English there was great difficulty in hearing the words. The Italian was clearer. With the magnificent organ and the musical sensibility that Miss Anderson possesses, there should be no limit to her achievement if she will take steps to make the most of her capacities.

L. A. S.

People's Symphony Orchestra

THE presence of Edwin Franko Goldman as guest conductor lent additional interest to the concert given by the People's Symphony Orchestra yesterday afternoon in Jordan Hall. Nadine Waters, soprano, was assisting artist.

The first half of the program, conducted by Mr. Bevitzky, included the Mozart "Serenata Notturno," No. 6 in D, Suzanna's Notturno," Aria from "Figaro," Warren Storey Smith's "A Caravan from China Comes" and Converse's "Mystic Trumpeter." After the intermission Mr. Goldman directed the Schubert "Unfinished" Symphony, "Finlandia" by Sibelius and the Overture to "Tannhäuser."

The performance of the little "Notturno" won the admiration of the audience and formed an excellent introduction to the pair of songs by Miss Waters, a young singer who possesses a very promising voice, of good quality throughout its gamut. Suzanna's aria, while sung with well-placed tone, was hardly impassioned enough to meet the requirements of the text, but Mr. Smith's finely conceived and well orchestrated song fared better. Miss Waters has yet to learn the art of "letting go." When she has acquired that, her performance will assume new interest.

Mr. Converse's orchestral fantasy, based on the poem by Walt Whitman, was played with warmth of tone and breadth of understanding. The performance must have pleased the composer, who was present.

The excellences of Mr. Goldman as a conductor need hardly be stressed at this time. His quiet yet commanding beat and his control of every musical situation are well known to those who have often observed him in action. His readings were full of interest yet never sensational and his climaxes were achieved according to the best traditions. Mr. Goldman won instant favor with the large and distinguished audience, and the People's Symphony Orchestra is to be congratulated upon having offered its patrons another program of thoroughly enjoyable proportions.

G. M. S.

Ballet Marches On

THREE ballet companies new to Boston, and one comparatively new, will come to town during March, and there are prospects of a return visit of the Monte Carlo Ballet Russe in April.

The Jooss European Ballet, seen in one performance at the Opera House in January, plays its return engagement at the Colonial Theater on Wednesday evening, Thursday afternoon and Thursday evening of this week. So far there has been no announcement of "The Mirror," the new postwar sequel to "The Green Table," for any of the three programs scheduled. This ballet was recently well received in New York. Instead, a lighter and lesser new ballet, "Johann Strauss Tonight!" will be substituted for "A Ball in Old Vienna" on Wednesday and Thursday evenings. Is Boston considered unworthy of the most important works?

The following week, Friday evening, March 13, and Saturday afternoon, March 14, comes the loudly trumpeted Trudi Schoop and her Comic Ballet. Miss Schoop has been heralded as the Grock and the Chaplin and the what-not of dance. In all the welter of publicity, the best things we have read about her are that she weeps at a Charlie Chaplin picture and that she gives her observations of life a comic twist of her own.

The Hollywood Symphonic Ballet has been announced for a four-day engagement at the Boston Opera House, beginning Wednesday evening, March 18. The ballet we hear most about is the satirical "Hollywood," by Fanchon of Fanchon and Marco, the managers of the enterprise (music by Ferde Grofé). Since this company hails from the Hollywood Bowl, they ought to know whereof they ridicule. Fantasy, revery, as well as further high jinks are indicated by the titles of other compositions on the list. "Les Dentellières" (the Lace-Makers); "Prometheus, the Poem of Fire" (Scriabin); "Happiness, the Fairy Queen" (Tchaikovsky); "Eternity (Gustav Holst's "The Planets"), Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Flight of the Bumblebee" are among them.

The visit of the Metropolitan Opera Company, week of March 23, provides an opportunity to see the new American Ballet (direction of George Balanchine) in action. They will appear in "Tannhäuser" (Monday evening), "Aïda" (Tuesday evening) "Mignon" (Thursday evening) and "Carmen" (Saturday matinée), but not in a separate full-length ballet occupying one half of a program, conjunctive with a one-act opera, as they have on occasion during the New York season. M. L.

Elections Are Held In Five Maine Cities And in Many Towns

PORTLAND, Maine, March 2 (AP) —The electorate chose municipal officers in five Maine cities today. In smaller communities it was town-meeting day.

Lewiston, Waterville, Bath and Saco voted for mayors and subordinate officials; Ellsworth, under the council-manager government form, elected city councilors.

Three candidates vied for Lewiston's mayoralty. They were Donat J. Levesque (D), Benjamin L. Berman (R), and (Ind), and A. L. Moriarty (Prog).

Eugene H. Winslow (D) sought to oust Mayor Robert M. Jackson (R) of Waterville.

Mayor Arthur Sewall (R) sought re-election at Bath, opposed by Alderman H. Martin Powers (D). Mr. Sewall's grandfather, of the same name, was William Jennings Bryan's running mate for Vice-President, on the Democratic national ticket of 1896.

Saco's farmer Mayor, John D. Fernald (D), sought a sixth term. Ralph L. Scamon (R), also a farmer, opposed him.

Crops Increase in Montana

Montana reported a general increase of 38 per cent in harvesting her principal crops in 1935.

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The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

990kc-WBZ-303m	690kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1110kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 'The Monitor Views the News'	Al Pearce and His Gang: variety program	Jack Onslow's Baseball School	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:15 Brad and Helen Pent		Air Adventures of Jimmie Allen	"Wilderness Road": sketch
5:30 "The Singing Lady": songs	Tom Mix sketch	"Jack Armstrong": drama	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:45 Little Orphan Annie: sketch	Van Clemens, songs; piano	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"McCoy-Mendel Agency": sk.
6:00 News; Supper Show: songs	The Evening Tattler	Yankee News Service	'Buck Rogers in 25th Century'
6:15 "Mr. and Mrs. Magoogie"	News; dramatic sketch	"Washington Back Stage"	Bobby Benson and Sunny Jim
6:30 News; songs; sports briefs	Records; safety campaign	"Musicalities": variety	Report; "Vanished Voices":
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news	Three Scamps, vocalists	Earl Lawrence, songs; organ	dramatic sketch
7:00 Ranny Weeks's Orchestra	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	"Myrt and Marge": drama	Yankee News Service
7:15 "Captain Tim's Stories"	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Ted Husing; Charioteers	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:30 "Lum and Abner"; sketch	After Dinner Revue: soloist	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Radio and School Institute
7:45 Ray Heatherton, songs; orch.	Musical Moments: recording	Boake Carter, commentator	Hod Williams's Orchestra
8:00 "Fibber McGee and Molly": comedy; orchestra	Hammerstein's Music Hall: soloists; comedy; orchestra	Guy Lombardo and His Royal Canadians; vocals	Gabriel Heatter, comment
8:15			The Crusaders: speaker
8:30 Paris Musicale: Pickens Sisters; Morton Downey; orch.	Nelson Eddy, baritone; mixed chorus; concert orchestra	"Pick and Pat": blackface sketches; speakers; orch.	"Jazz Nocturne": soloists; popular orchestra
8:45			
9:00 Greater Minstrels: Gus Van; soloists; orchestra	Gypsies Orchestra; Howard Price, tenor; chorus	Radio Theater: with Victor Moore in "Alias the Deacon"; other players and concert orchestra	"Roosevelt and Democratic Campaign," James A. Farley
9:15			"String Sonfonia": orchestra
9:30 "Tale of Today": serial drama with Joan Blaine	Grace Moore; Joseph Bonelli; concert orchestra		Yankee News Service
9:45			
10:00 Harold Nagle and his Rhumba Orchestra; soloists	Lullaby Lady: male quartet; concert orchestra	Hod Williams's Orchestra	Wayne King and his dance orchestra
10:15		Hod Williams's Orchestra	
10:30 Texas Independence Day program: speakers; soloists	National Forum: talk, Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Mich.	Dramatizations of the news; Spotlight Revue: variety	Henry Halstead's Orchestra
10:45			Talk, Rep. James W. Mott
11:00 Reports; news; musicale	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout, news	Yankee News Service	Jack Denny's Orchestra
11:15 "Ink Spots": Negro quartet	Sports review; records	Meyer Davis's Orchestra	Jack Denny's Orchestra
11:30 Ray Noble's Orchestra	Magnolia Blossoms: Fisk Jubilee Singers	Jack Hylton's Orchestra	Vincent Lopez's Orchestra
11:45 Ray Noble's Orchestra		Jack Hylton's Orchestra	Vincent Lopez's Orchestra

Lecture Radiocast

8:00 WMEX (1500kc) (WMCA—Intercity), Christian Science lecture by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., from Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."
11:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Marine Band concert.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
1:45 WEEI (WEAF—National), NBC Music Guild: chamber music concert.
2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
3:00 WNAC, New England Conservatory of Music program.
3:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Library of Congress music: Boon Sinfonietta, Arthur Piedler, conductor.
4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
4:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Von Flotow's "Martha"; Drake University.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

7:00 WAAB, "Washington Speaks": address, Rep. Schuyler Merritt, Conn.
7:15 WBZ, Twentieth Century Ideas: speaker.
8:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Lucy Monroe, Fritzi Scheff and Frank Munn, soloists; Gustav Haenchen's Orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Crime Clues sketch; Spencer Dean mystery drama.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Leo Reisman and his orchestra; soloists; vocal groups; Phillips Lord and guest.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Edgar A. Guest in Welcome Valley; dramatic sketch; concert orchestra.
8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; concert orch.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ben Bernie and All the Lads; Eddie Cantor; Parkyakakas; Jimmy Wallington, guests.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Vox Pop —The Voice of the People": sidewalk interviews by Jerry Belcher and Parks Johnson.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Helen Hayes in "The New Penny"; Mark Warnow's Orchestra.
9:30 WEEI (WEAF — National), Donald Novis; Gloria Grafton; Eddie Duchin and his orchestra.
9:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists.
9:45 WAAB, Third period, Bruins-Montreal Hockey game, Boston.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Debate, "The New Deal versus The New Party," Rep. Kent P. Keller and Rep. Thomas A. Amlie.
10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Parties at Pickfair"; from home of Mary Pickford.
10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Sigmund Romberg; Deems Taylor; soloists; chorus; concert orchestra.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

Intensive Course In Textile Research Announced by Tech

A special intensive course in textile research, designed to meet the requirements of executives, research directors, and others particularly interested in this field of manufacture will be given at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology beginning on March 20, it was announced today. The course, the eighth of its kind offered by the institute, will be limited to 20 members to insure the most efficient use of the textile laboratory facilities.

In order that executives and research men who have largely made up the membership of the class in the past may conveniently attend, the entire work of the course will be concentrated into lectures and laboratory work on Friday and Saturday of each week, for six consecutive weeks. Conferences will be arranged at convenient periods.

The first group of 12 lectures will be devoted to textile analysis, including discussions of the character and necessity of textile testing; the design of textile testing laboratories; bone dry tests; conditioning apparatus; correction factor for moisture; yarn analysis; twist and thread cutting devices; corkscrew in plied yarns; auxiliary apparatus; textile testing machines; special tensile testing machines, and the measurement of special properties of fabrics.

The second group of 12 lectures will be devoted to textile microscopy and will include discussions of textile miscroscopes and how to use them; light and the miscroscope; specimen mounting; the theory and application of textile micrometry; and rapid precision sectioning of fibers, yarns and fabrics. Color as it applies to textile microscopy, micrography and photomicrography of textiles, and the microanalysis of textiles, yarns, and fabrics will also be considered.

Registration for the class will close on March 16.

College Plans Dance Recital

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., March 2 —Students of the modern dance at Mount Holyoke College will present a recital in Chapin Auditorium on March 5 interpreting moods and themes varying in composition from primitive rituals to syncopated jazz. Approximately 65 undergraduates, including two sophomore groups and members of the Dance Club, have worked with the dance instructor, Miss Marie Heghinian, in arranging the program.

Labor Party Plan Rejected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 2— Formation of a political labor party was voted down emphatically by the Springfield Central Labor Union. Only seven out of 100 delegates favored the proposal, which was opposed by John F. Gatelee, president of the union. As a result two opposition votes to political organization will be registered at the state federation convention.

Man's 'Superiority' Is Upheld But There's 'No Perfect Driver'

There is no perfect driver.

Women are consistently lower than men in the physical skills and mental agility needed for driving automobiles.

Women are harder to teach driving than men, and although the average woman under 20 can be taught to drive expertly, the average woman over 25 or 30 finds it almost impossible to learn.

Most drivers are defective in ability to estimate and compare the speeds of two cars moving at different speeds side by side.

Most drivers find it difficult to do two things at once, such as steering through a tight fix and using the brake intelligently.

Improve His Timing

By practice a driver can improve his timing and steering abilities, but he cannot materially quicken his reactions to situations.

These conclusions have been reached, after years of scientific psychological study of drivers, by Dr. Harry R. De Silva, who has joined the staff of the Harvard University Bureau for Street Traffic Research, and who will conduct a year's study at Harvard of methods motor vehicle commissioners can use in determining what human elements play a part in causing accidents and thus how accidents can be reduced through proper examinations, educational methods, record systems and interviews or hearings.

In tests on hundreds of drivers, Dr. De Silva says he has found no individual driver with a perfect score for all reactions. The average driver is almost sure to be low in one or two skills.

Dr. De Silva's work is part of an expansion of the program of the Harvard Traffic Bureau made possible through grants last fall from the Rockefeller Foundation and the Automobile Manufacturers Association of America. The new program of the bureau includes an investigation of police methods of traffic handling and 15 scholarships of about $1200 each to be awarded to selected college graduates for a year's study at the bureau of street and highway traffic control and accident prevention.

Laboratory "collisions" with sound effects, testing the driver's reactions to a crisis, will be possible on a new piece of apparatus being developed by Dr. De Silva for his Harvard work. The apparatus, utilizing movies to give the driver the effect that he is driving along a highway, permits the most vivid "field test" of driving abilities ever possible in a laboratory.

Shown on Screen

The driver sits in a standard front seat of a car behind standard equipment, and the movies are shown on a screen directly in front of him. If he elects to turn a corner, a new reel is automatically flashed on the screen, giving the driver a new type of road and completing the illusion.

Another new piece of apparatus, utilizing familiar stereoscopic binoculars for looking at postcards, tests the driver's keenness in perceiving movement, or his ability to judge from a distance whether a car on the side of the road is parked or moving.

Other apparatus which Dr. De Silva has set up in his laboratory makes possible tests of the speed of the reaction of the driver's eye to a red light, his speed in moving right foot from acceleration to brake, his ability to see in glaring light, power to estimate the comparative speeds of two cars moving in the same direction, and other phases of driving experience. In many of the experiments the reactions are timed to one hundredth of a second.

North Carolina Plans Marking Major Airways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — Airway markers will be placed in 27 towns and cities of the seventh WPA district with headquarters here as a part of the statewide WPA project to mark 300 towns and cities for guidance of fliers over the State. The $18,015 project will be completed in 20 weeks. A total of 40,800 labor hours will be required.

Minimum height of the letters is 7 feet. At least 10 feet is preferred, and where space is available, it is asked that letters be from 25 to 30 feet high. In small towns only one marker is placed, but in larger places there are to be several with name of city, meridian marker, airport symbol and direction indicator in five or six directions from the airport.

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Boston Bruins for Sale—Bees Depend Upon Lopez—International Track Meet

Lopez Emulates Perpetual Motion In Bee Practice

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—If the scientists who are devoting their careers to the discovery of perpetual motion would stop around at Waterfront Park some morning about 10:30 o'clock, they might find the solution to their problem. At least they would discover perpetual motion in baseball. His name is Alphonse Raymond Lopez.

Tanned to the color of mahogany after wintering in Tampa, Fla., the latest addition to the Boston Bees' catching staff looks in mid-season form. By keeping active during the past two months, Lopez has stayed close to playing weight and unquestionably could don mask and protector now and catch a doubleheader at top speed. In early workouts he has been more active than any other member of Bill McKechnie's squad. In fact Manager Bill has cautioned him to slow down.

Lopez should be extremely popular in Boston. Not only is he a great catcher—Bob Quinn calls him the best in the National League—but he also is possessor of a magnetic personality. He is one of the best-liked players on the club.

Lopez Answers Need

The addition of Lopez gives the Boston club something it has lacked for years — a hustling, hitting catcher who knows how to handle pitchers and can play at least 125 National League games. Lopez was in 128 games with the Brooklyn Dodgers last season and 140 the year before. Personal affairs outside of baseball impaired his record in 1935, but in new surroundings he should return to the form he displayed from 1930 through '33.

With Lopez around, Bill McKechnie can forget about the major portion of his catching staff. The club will probably carry three receivers after the big league season opens and at present there are four listed on the roster. Besides Lopez, McKechnie has Arthur Doll, Bill Lewis and Ray Mueller. One of these young gentlemen will be shipped back to the minors.

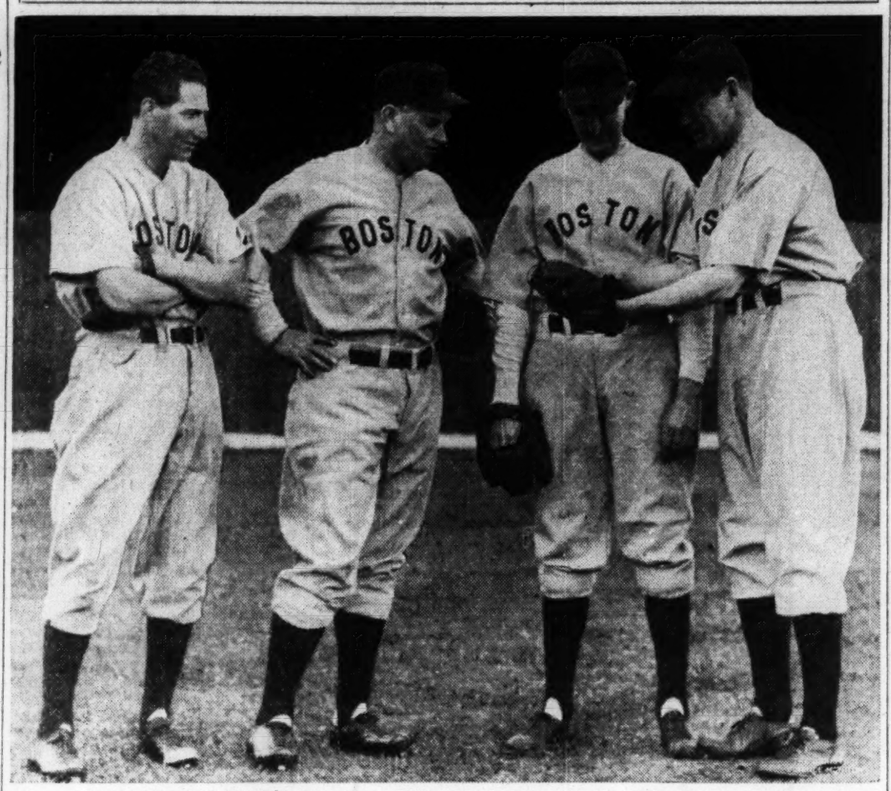
Mueller appeared in 42 games for the Bees last season and showed considerable promise. His home is in Pittsburg, Kan. Lewis spent most of the 1935 campaign with Montreal in the International League.

Doll Will Be Watched

Doll will be watched closely through the training period. They call him "Moose" because he tops 203 pounds on the scales and towers an inch and a half above the six-foot level. He won his Boston chance by a homer he hit with two on base when the Bees played an exhibition game with the Yarmouth (Nova Scotia) team last year. McKechnie signed him near the close of 1935. This is his third season in baseball, being with Peoria and Richmond in 1934, and McKeesport, Penna., for a while in 1935.

Natives down this way say that the Bees brought good weather with them when they came . . . It rained Thursday night and for a while Friday morning, but before noon the sun was out and the boys worked out for more than an hour . . . Mayor Mansfield and Park Commissioner Long of Boston were visitors at Waterfront Park . . . Joe DiMaggio, the Yankees' high-priced rookie outfielder, and Tony Lazzeri and Frank Crosetti visited the Bees' camp . . . Manager Bill McKechnie has ordered his boys to keep away from the bathing beaches . . . He also turned thumbs down on morning golf . . . After practice they can chase the white pellet—if they want to . . . Long Hank Gowdy, Bees' coach, keeps the gang hustling . . . Hank is the busiest man on the field, with perhaps one exception—Duffy Lewis . . . The boys are glad "Duff" was appointed traveling secretary of the club . . . He should make a good one . . . The clubhouse here isn't large enough for Trainer Jimmy Neary . . . "You'll have to go outdoors to turn around when the whole gang gets here," says Jimmy . . . Bob Brown has that fast ball working so soon . . . Now if he can only discover a way to control it . . . They are all "pulling" for Bob . . . You couldn't meet a finer boy . . . But personality doesn't win ball games . . . Bob Quinn and Sam Breadon of the Cards had one get-together and Wally Berger, holdout, may be the topic of meeting.

Red Sox Strategy Board in Light Mood



Left to Right—Al Schacht, Tom Daly, Herb Pennock and Manager Cronin

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago: Vernon Gomez, Yankee southpaw and league's leading pitcher, signed two-year contract at $20,000 a year.

Three Years Ago: Babe Ruth scored hole-in-one on 185-yard third hole of Pasadena golf course.

Five Years Ago: Gene Sarazen won Florida west coast open golf tournament with four-round total of 278.

Training Camp Notes

By the Associated Press

PENSACOLA, Fla.—Dick Bartell, one of the latest arrivals in the Giants' camp, showed up with 17 extra pounds which he had gained during the winter. He said he was going to try to keep at least half of it and redeem himself for his form reversal in the second half of last year's race.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Joe McCarthy of the Yankees took the field with an even two dozen athletes today to inaugurate the twelfth training season for Col. Jacob Ruppert's athletes at Huggins Field. Most of the other players were on their way to the camp by automobile, although a few were not due to report for a week. Bill Dickey, one of the three holdouts, was on hand.

CLEARWATER, Fla.—Casey Stengel is "burned up" over the statement of Joe Stripp, who said it "wasn't his fault" if he played in only 109 games last year and was "mishandled." The Brooklyn Dodger pilot says Joe can purchase his release for $10,000, if he wants it.

PASADENA—Jimmy Dykes of the White Sox is making plans to fill the holes in his team in the event Zeke Bonura and Luke Appling persist as holdouts, and he plans to play first himself, with Joe Morrissey at short and possibly use Mike Kreevick, obtained from Kansas City as an outfielder, at third.

AVALON—Charlie Grimm of the Cubs is busy sorting out pitchers to back up his starters. The latter include Warneke, Carleton, Lee, French and Root. Among the most promising newcomers are John Hutchings and Gene Ford.

BRADENTON, Fla.—Three rookie pitchers looked good in the pinches in the Cardinals' first inter-squad game of the season yesterday. Bill McGee, Tom Sunkel and Marvin Quante pulled out of some bad situations as both squads went runless. The latter two pitchers are left-handers and both are from Asheville.

SAN JUAN—The Reds split up today, the regulars going to Santo Domingo for games Tuesday and Wednesday and the rookies remaining here under Coaches Sheehan and George Kelly.

NEW ORLEANS — The Indians were all set for infield practice today with the expected arrival of Second Basemen Lou Berger and Roy Hughes. When they arrive only Pitcher Willis Hudlin and rookie Outfielder Jim Gleeson will be absent.

LAKELAND, Fla.—Manager Cochrane is spending his time looking over the large rookie crop called by the Tigers this year. Although a four-inning training game is up for tomorrow, heavy practice will not get under way until March 8, when fielders are due.

SARASOTA, Fla.—Red Sox pitchers will burn them at Jimmy Foxx today. Joe Cronin planned his workout around the newest Sox star who was in camp yesterday, tanned, weighing 183, and asking for action.

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—The Browns know the work-out has started. Rogers Hornsby hit town yesterday and ordered his squad up at 8 a. m. today and on the field at 10:30. Outfielder Ray Pepper greeted Hornsby with the pleasing news that he's full of pep and never felt better in his life.

ORLANDO, Fla.—Dee Miles appears to have clinched the right field job with the Senators. Holdout Pitcher Jack Russell has come across with his contract at $6500, which is under last year's figure.

SAN ANTONIO—Young Tom Easterbrook, the rookie backstop who turned down a chance to try for the team last year to finish his last year in military school, was on hand today to greet the vanguard of the Pirates.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—President Bob Quinn of the Bees and Manager Bill McKechnie paid a "social call" on the Cardinals at Bradenton Sunday and set the tongues of baseball wisemen wagging. They saw the possibility of an exchange of Wally Berger and Ducky Medwick, both avowed holdouts. Quinn has called Medwick the league's best fielder.

Skating Carnival At Arena, March 20-21

"Hollywood on Skates" comes to the Boston Arena on March 20 and 21 when The Skating Club of Boston presents its annual ice skating carnival.

Indications are that there will be a complete sellout for this brilliant skating revue in a setting of unprecedented splendor.

In the cast will be the United States champions, Maribel Y. Vinson and Robin H. Lee—Evelyn Chandler of Chicago, the world's leading professional skater—The Ottawa Four, champions of North America since 1931, and scores of other outstanding skaters.

The skating will be to the delightful music of Ruby Newman's orchestra, under the personal direction of Mr. Newman.

Public sale of tickets will start March 9. Reservations can be made before that date by sending application for the number of tickets desired, accompanied by check or money order, to the Secretary of The Skating Club of Boston, Boston Arena, Boston, Mass.

Reserved seats at $3.30, $2.20 and $1.10 (tax included) on sale at the Boston Arena, telephone Commonwealth 2040.

College Hockey Teams Form Can-Am League

Last Saturday the long-discussed International Intercollegiate Hockey League became a reality when representatives of eight American and Canadian institutions met here and completed plans for next year.

Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth and Princeton—present members of the Quadrangular Hockey League—voted to join forces with four Canadian universities—McGill, Toronto, Montreal and Queens.

The schedule, which was submitted to each of the eight athletic councils for formal approval, called for teams on the same side of the border to play home-and-home games and one international game with each of the other four league members.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Syracuse	22	2	17	142	114	46
Buffalo	18	5	17	95	89	41
London	19	2	19	97	105	40
Rochester	14	1	22	92	105	29
Western Division						
Detroit	24	3	15	119	91	51
Cleveland	19	3	18	115	129	41
Windsor	14	9	16	91	93	37
Pittsburgh	15	1	21	108	133	31

Results Feb. 29

Rochester 3, Syracuse 2.
Windsor 2, Cleveland 2, overtime.
Buffalo 4, Pittsburgh 0.

Result March 1

Syracuse 6, Buffalo 1.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	25	3	12	123	75	53
Providence	19	4	13	92	106	42
Boston	17	4	21	119	121	38
New Haven	17	3	21	112	133	37
Springfield	14	4	22	104	129	32

Results Feb. 29

Philadelphia 8, New Haven 4.
Boston 5, Springfield 2.

Results March 1

Boston 6, Providence 1.
New Haven 2, Philadelphia 1.

Crimson and Tiger To Meet in Playoff At Boston Garden

Harvard and Princeton varsity hockey teams will clash again on Wednesday at the Boston Garden in a play-off game, which will have no bearing on the league standing unless these two teams are tied for the same position.

Last Saturday night the Crimson skaters knotted the Tiger's tail to the count of 8-0 before an enthusiastic crowd of 5000 fans at the Boston Arena. This victory was an important one to Harvard, because it landed the Crimson on top of the league in a tie with Dartmouth. Next Saturday night Harvard goes to New Haven, where it will encounter Yale. If the Crimson pucksters can take the Bulldog's measure they will gain a tie or undisputed possession of first place, depending on whether Dartmouth wins or loses at Princeton.

Difference of Opinion

There seems to be a difference of opinion regarding the playoff games for the Quadrangular League. The understanding at Harvard has been that the Harvard-Dartmouth game, which was played in the Boston Arena, Feb. 12, and which was won by Harvard 10 to 1, would count in the league standing only if Harvard and Dartmouth should end the season tied for first or some other place in the standing; but an Associated Press story from New York states that Asa S. Bushnell of Princeton, president of the league, has ruled that independently-arranged playoff games might count in the league standing to decide ties for lesser positions, but that a special contest would have to be arranged if any teams other than Harvard and Yale tied for first place.

According to this ruling the Harvard-Dartmouth game was a non-league rubber contest and, should these teams tie for the championship next Saturday, when Dartmouth meets Princeton and Harvard plays Yale, they will have to meet again for the title.

Big Attraction

Wednesday night's game between Harvard and Princeton will be a big attraction. These two teams play fast, rugged hockey and provide many thrills for the spectators. Harvard proved its superiority last Saturday night, but the high score did not tell the true facts of the game. The Crimson did not score until the second period, and then when the Tiger was two men short.

Princeton will be giving all it has to take this third game, but, if it hopes to do this, it must cover those fast-skating Harvard wings. It seems to those who saw the game last Saturday night that the Tiger defense could well afford to play deeper in its own territory and thus avoid having the Crimson wings skating around them.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	21	7	11	98	70	49
Chicago	20	6	15	80	74	46
Rangers	15	10	16	78	88	40
Boston	18	3	19	76	71	39
Canadian Division						
Toronto	19	4	16	101	92	42
Montreal	17	7	16	94	94	41
Americans	13	7	20	95	99	33
Canadiens	10	10	20	72	97	30

Results Feb. 29

Toronto 4, Chicago 2.
Montreal 4, Canadiens 2.

Results March 1

Detroit 3, Canadiens 1.
Americans 5, Boston 3.
Chicago 2, Rangers 1.

College Waterpolo

Illinois 4, Northwestern 3.

Colleges Begin Preparation For Annual Classic

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—More than 500 athletes from 32 colleges today were preparing for the annual indoor meet of the intercollegiate A. A. A. A., in which Manhattan College will defend its title in Madison Square Garden on Saturday night.

The Jaspers, winners of the meet for the past two years, were prepared to send a strong team into the competition, but Harvard, Cornell and Columbia were expected to provide plenty of opposition for the wearers of the Green.

Harvard downed Cornell, Dartmouth and Yale in the quadrangular meet at Boston on Saturday night with Milt Green, the Crimson captain, winning three events. He leaped 24 feet 1⅝ inches in the broad jump, ran the 50-yard dash in 5.6 seconds and negotiated the 45-yard high hurdles in 5.4.

Columbia Has Strength

Columbia showed plenty of strength in defeating Princeton and Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. Penn, however, sent out a couple of relay teams that may give the Manhattan quartets all the speed they can handle in the 1600 and the 3200-meter events although the advance dope gives the Jaspers the 10 points for these races on the basis of the times recorded by their crack aggregations.

Manhattan has a likely looking crop of middle distance stars to take the place of those lost through graduation and with Bill Ray and Lou Burns in the 1500 meters, William Eipen in the high jump, Harry Wheeler in the 35-pound weight throw and Edgar Borck, Vincent O'Connor and John Wolff in the 600 meters, the team was the choice to cop the honors again. The Jaspers have named 42 men for the 12 varsity events.

Venzke to Be in Spotlight

The individual spotlight will shine for the most part on Gene Zenzke, current king of the milers, and Eddie O'Brien of Syracuse, who in his last two starts has hung up new records for the 500 and 600 meters events. Zenzke, running under the colors of Pennsylvania, will defend his 1500-meter title and also run in the 3200-meter relay.

O'Brien is entered in the 600-meter run and the 1600-meter relay, but will run in only one of these events. Another star who will bear watching will be Irving Folswartshyn of Rhode Island State, 6-ft. 6-inch giant, who has recorded a 35-pound weight throw of 58 ft. 1½ inches in the nationals.

Other outstanding performers entered are Stanley Johnson of M. I. T., national junior outdoor A. A. U. broadjump champ and record holder at 24 feet 11 inches; Charles Scott of Cornell, co-holder of the I. C. 4A outdoor high jump championship; Anton Kishon of Bates, national Collegiate A. A. and I. C. 4A hammer throw champion; Emile Dubiel of Harvard, Ivy League pole vault star and conqueror of Keith Brown of Yale, and Anthony Geniawicz of Dartmouth, defending titlist in the shotput.

Allen Hall to Play 15 Exhibition Matches

Allen Hall of St. Louis, billiard expert, is scheduled to play 15 exhibition three-cushion matches this week, the majority of them being in the Greater Boston district. Hall has appeared in every world championship since 1925, finishing runner-up several times, and once tied for second place. His schedule for the week:

Today—South Station Billiard Academy, 4:30 p. m.; Eddie Murray's, 1156 Washington Street, 7 p. m.

Tuesday—Eddie Murray's, 1156 Washington Street, 1 p. m.; New Boston Alleys, 3:30 p. m.; Columbia Billiard Company, 558 Columbia Road, 7 p. m.; Morton Recreation, 700 Morton Street, 9:30 p. m.

Wednesday—Twentieth Century Rooms, 7 p. m.; Morton Billiard Parlor, 713 Morton Street, 9:30 p. m.

Thursday—Everett Square Billiard Academy, 8 p. m.; Al Lacy's, Chelsea, 10:30 p. m.

Friday — Central Billiard Company, Worcester, 7 p. m.; Dedham Bowling Alleys, 9:45 p. m.

Saturday—Paramount Billiard Academy, Salem, 3:30 p. m.; Oxford Club, Lynn, 7:30 p. m.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

ORMOND BEACH—Lucille Robinson upsets Patty Berg in South Atlantic women's final, winning 1 up at 21st hole.

BELLEAIR, Fla.—Harry Cooper noses out Leonard Dodson by one stroke to win Florida West Coast open golf. Carded 272 for 72 holes.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Henry Dreyer shatters record for 35-pound weight throw with 58ft. 4½in.

PARIS—Karl Schafer retains world men's figure skating title as Robin Lee finishes eighth and Erle Reiter, eleventh. Maxie Herber and Ernst Baier capture Paris championship.

CHICAGO — Western Conference suspends Wisconsin for violation of "faculty control" rule in ouster of Spears and Meanwell.

NEW YORK—Mangin, Schroeder and other favorites win first-round matches in national indoor tennis championships.

NEW YORK—Kilian and Vopel win six-day bike race.

UNIVERSITY, VA.—Virginia wins sixth consecutive Southern Conference boxing championship, taking three individual titles.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Alabama beats Georgia Tech 43-34 and Tennessee trims Kentucky 39-28 to reach finals of Southern Conference basketball tournament.

INDIANAPOLIS — The Fifth District Olympic Committee decides to hold Olympic basketball tryouts at Butler University Field House March 12, 13, 14.

American Hockey Association

St. Louis 9, Oklahoma City 3.
Tulsa 3, Kansas City 2.
Wichita 7, St. Paul 4.

Sporting Around the Hub

"I'll Sell Anything," Says Mr. Adams

RUMORS, the bane of all sports promoters, are wafting gently over the city like a soft breeze, but ready to become cyclonic momentarily. This time they pertain to hockey and the Boston Bruins. People are interested in buying the Bruins. Something may materialize shortly or perhaps not until summer.

Charles F. Adams, president, laughed when we told him this morning that the Bruins were to be sold. "I'll sell anything but my family," he said in a jovial mood. In a more serious manner he admitted his time was so taken up with all his activities that he felt the pressure and contemplated easing off. "I like to build from the ground up and the Bruins are a made proposition," he said. "One thing you may be sure of, I will not sell to any interests now connected with hockey for any price and the buyer will have to assure me that his interests are solely for Boston. And I believe I would retain some sort of directorate office even if I sell. Would not like to sever connections entirely."

Information Sources Padlocked

Other official sources of information are padlocked. Denials, shrugged shoulders and feigned amazement greet inquiries. For all that the rumor will not down. It is seeping out from too many unofficial though reliable groups to disregard entirely. Two definitely prospective interested parties as buyers can be pointed to: one, Leo Dandurand and Joe Cattarnich, former owners of Canadiens and two, Col. John S. Hammond, white-haired dignitary formerly acquainted with the New York Garden and New York Rangers.

Why the Bruins should be for sale is beyond the writer's scope of reasoning. They have been a decidedly paying investment. True, losses were announced last year, but they were trivial compared to net profits in other years. Already this season, with a last-place club, the Bruins are running at least 30 per cent ahead of 1934-35 in attendance and that will more than gobble up those reported losses.

Of course Mr. Adams is the final say regarding the Bruins. Whether that energetic individual who lifted professional hockey from national to international fame has decided to ease off his activities or not, must be the answer. His time is not his own with an executive position in the First National Stores, a bank, a race track, the Bruins and the Boston Bees all clamoring for his undivided attention. A veritable magician in business circles for years, but perhaps he has decided to limit his activities and this may be move number one.

Week-End Briefs

Harvard athletes dominated the major and minor sports events in Greater Boston over the week end . . . The Crimson scored 40 points to upset Cornell in the first annual quadrangular indoor track meet at the Boston Garden . . . Cornell scored 32½ points; Yale was third with 27½ and Dartmouth fourth with 17 . . . A crowd of 5000 saw Capt. Milt Green of Harvard shatter a meet record which had stood for 15 years . . . He leaped 24ft. 1⅛in. in the broad jump, bettering Ed Gourdin's 1921 effort of 23ft. 2in. . . . Captain Green also earned two other first places for Harvard, equaling his own 45-yard hurdle mark of 5 4-5s. to take the event and winning the 50-yard dash . . . Uptown, in the Boston Arena, another 5000 cheered Harvard in an 8-to-0 hockey victory over Princeton . . . This victory put Harvard in a tie for first place with Dartmouth in the Quadrangular Hockey League standing . . . All the Crimson needs now to win the championship is a victory over Yale on Saturday at New Haven.

Wins Four of Five Events

Harvard also went to town on Saturday afternoon when it won four out of five events scheduled in the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building, losing only to Andover in the freshman swimming meet and that by the close margin of 34 to 31. . . . Leading by five points up to the last and deciding race of the day, the Harvard youngsters failed in the 200-yard relay by about three feet. . . . Starting the afternoon off by winning over West Point in the varsity boxing match by a score of 5 to 3, Harvard showed fine form. . . . The bouts were marked by clean sportsmanship on the part of both teams . . . Harvard also won both the varsity and freshman wrestling contests over Tufts by scores of 23 to 11 and 21 to 11, respectively . . . The outstanding show came when the Crimson aquatic stars won over Dartmouth by the lopsided score of 56 to 15 . . . Before a capacity crowd of 1200 fans, Graham Cummin of Harvard crossed the finish line first to take the 150-yard backstroke in the fast time of 1m. 37 3-5s. This was 2-5s. better than the intercollegiate and Harvard pool record set by George Kojac in 1930 . . . Charlie Hutter showed up in his usual good form to win both the 50 and 100-yard freestyle in the fast time of 23 4-5s. and 52 3-5s. . . . What we and everyone else are wondering now is whether Coach Hal Ulen has a team strong enough to upset the fast swimming Elis . . . This will no doubt be the outstanding meet in intercollegiate swimming this season and one in which it will be hard to pick the winner.

Another Victory for Newton

Newton High School track and field athletes wound up a successful indoor season Saturday when they captured the Class A title in the 19th annual Massachusetts state meet at the Boston Garden Saturday with 28½ points . . . Malden and Boston English tied for second with 14 points each . . . The Class B title went to Roxbury Memorial High, which beat out the favored Brighton High team by a mere half point . . . Roxbury Memorial scored 19½ points . . . M. I. T. track and field men closed the indoor season Saturday when the freshmen class upset the junior class, 63 points to 55 . . . The sophomores and seniors trailed with 35 points each . . . Tufts beat Boston University, 38 2-3 to 33 1-3 in a track meet at Cousens Gym . . . Tech fencers defeated Boston College at the Walker Memorial Gym, 12 to 5, while Harvard varsity and freshmen fencers were beating Brown at Providence . . . The Crimson varsity won, 21 to 6, and the freshmen, 11 to 6 . . . Milton Street of the Harvard Club of Boston won the Class C squash racquets title at the University Club, defeating Bert Richardson, 15—12, 15—10, 12—15, 18—14, in the final.

Brookline Rink Keeps Cup

The Country Club (Brookline) rink, skipped by Everett S. Litchfield, successfully defended the Howard Stockton Cup in the closing round of the international bonspiel at Clyde Park yesterday by defeating J. C. Parker's Schenectady rink, 16 to 14 . . . The Brookline curlers came from behind to offset a seven-stone handicap . . . Utica won the Clyde Park Cup final with an 18-to-15 victory over The Country Club . . . The District Medal was won by The Country Club, F. T. Pfaelzer, skip, which defeated Ardsley, 15 to 11 . . . The Boston Olympics established claim to the New England amateur hockey championship yesterday afternoon when they defeated the Lewiston Cyclones, 13 to 4, at the Boston Garden . . . The other games were semifinal contests in the New England A. A. A. U. Senior League playoffs . . . The winners, Medford Hockey Club and University City Club, will meet next Sunday in the finals . . . Yesterday, Medford defeated the Maple Leafs, 4 to 3, and the Cantabs downed Wollaston Sporting Club, 7 to 1.

Here and There

Eleonora R. Sears and Edith Drury of Boston both lost in the British women's squash racquets championship which got under way today at the Queen's Club in London . . . Miss Sears lost to Elizabeth Knox and Miss Drury bowed to Lady Catherine Cairns in opening matches . . . The M. I. T. boxing team will close its dual meet campaign on Saturday night against the strong Coast Guard Academy team at New London . . . Dartmouth plays Brown in hockey at Providence tomorrow . . . Harvard entertains Princeton hockeymen in the Garden Wednesday night . . . It will be the third meeting between the Crimson and Tigers this season . . . On Saturday night in the Boston Arena, Colgate will clash with Boston College . . . The Colgate team will play Brown in Providence on Friday night . . . Tech swimmers have home meets this week, meeting Worcester Polytech on Wednesday night and Bowdoin on Saturday afternoon.

Livermore of Boston Holds Ski Record

FRANCONIA NOTCH, N. H., March 2 (AP)—Robert Livermore Jr. of the Hochgebirge Ski Club of Boston held the course record for the sixth annual downhill ski meet on the Richard Taft trail on Cannon Mountain today.

Livermore sped down the one-mile-and-a-quarter course yesterday in 2m. 29 4-5s. Dick Durrance of Dartmouth, Olympic skier, previously held the 2m. 42 4-5s. record.

The Boston club won the combined time contest with 11m. 8 3-5s. The Dartmouth Outing Club's first team was second, the Schussverein Club of Brookline, Mass., third; Harvard, fourth, and the Red Birds of Montreal, fifth.

Dartmouth's first team won the slalom race on Peckett's Slope on Sugar Hill in 5m. 44 3-5s. The Red Birds of Montreal were second, the Schussverein, third, and Hoghgebirge Club, fourth.

Schacht Wows Railbirds With 'New 1912 Jokes'

SARASOTA, Fla., March 2 (AP)—Grapefruit league notes: Al Schacht wowing the railbirds here with what Moe Berg calls "Al's new 1912 tricks."

Bob Quinn pacing the platform at Jacksonville whistling "I've got plenty of nothing" . . . which he has . . . Phil Troy, Red Sox secretary, exhibiting at the beach with his snappy sports ensembles.

Paul Waner clouted only .321 for the Pirates last year . . . So they are asking him to take a salary cut . . . It's a shame the way Lucille Robinson is treating these Curtis Cup golferines . . . The golf course here is called "The Bobby Jones."

Tip to young pitchers: Bob Grove goes to his room promptly at 9 p. m. . . . He locks the door, takes the telephone receiver off the hook and climbs into bed with a western story magazine . . . Not even the King of England could get in . . . One night Tom Yawkey thundered at the door . . . Do you think Grove answered? . . . Yes, he did not . . . Phil Troy has the pass word, just in case the hotel catches on fire . . . Or he's coming around with the salary checks.

Some of the best sports pages in the country are put out in Florida. They are metropolitan in appearance and complete in content . . . In Jacksonville, Miami and Tampa they run anywhere from three to five pages of sports every day . . . Johnny Cooney will begin his seventeenth baseball season as a Brooklyn rookie.

The St. Louis Cards are so popular in western Kentucky, the Paducah Sun sent Sammy Livingston, its sports ed, all the way to Bradenton to give the boys the once over . . . You should hear Doc Logan, Red Sox trainer, warble grand opera . . . Joe Cronin says Joe DiMaggio will make Yankee fans think of Bob Meusel.

North End Ski Club Wins Jump at Winsted

WINSTED, Conn., March 2 (AP)—The North End Ski Club won the amateur ski jump here yesterday with a total of 750 points.

Norfolk had 684 and Canaan 680.

The victory gives the North Enders two legs on the Kiwanis Club cup.

Individual honors went to Tony Negri with 160 points. Russell Turick was second with 159. Negri now has two legs on the Anton Lekang cup.

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(From the Metropolitan Opera House, N. Y.)
Monday, March 23
(One Week's Engagement)
REPERTOIRE
Mon. Eve.—TANNHAEUSER
Tues. Eve.—AIDA
Wed. Mat.—MADAMA BUTTERFLY
Wed. Eve.—TRISTAN AND ISOLDE
Thurs. Eve.—MIGNON
Fri. Eve.—FIDELIO
Sat. Mat.—CARMEN
Sat. Eve.—RIGOLETTO
ADVANCE PUBLIC SALE OPENS
TODAY, MONDAY, MARCH 2
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JOOSS European BALLET
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GHOST TRAIN
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Laughs, shivers chase each other!—Globe
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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Peter and the Alpenhorn

By Janet P. Johl

IT WAS spring. The early morning sun shone on the great mountains of Switzerland, sleeping under sheets of white snow and blankets of ice glaciers. The icy heads of mountain peaks glistened like diamonds in the sunshine and the peaks themselves looked like loaves of crystal sugar. The sunshine embroidered the mountains with threads of gold and made the tiny dewdrops glisten on the fresh green pastures.

With the sunrise the fowls began to cackle lustily, but it was really the tink-a-tonk of the goat bells that awakened Peter. The musical sound of good cheer came in through the open window of the châlet, as if to tell him it was high time to get up and start for the pasture.

Peter opened his blue eyes and lay for a brief moment enjoying the fragrance of the dewy grass and the flowers that filled the air. Then he jumped up from his soft hay mattress and hurriedly put on his homespun trousers and his blue working blouse. The tink-a-tonk of the bells sounded in merry chorus.

A Swiss Breakfast

"All right, Steinbock. All right, Grindel," called Peter as he thrust his feet into his wooden sandals and washed his face in cold water. "A little patience and I'll be with you."

He hurried out into the main room of the châlet, where his mother was busily putting milk, bread and butter, and fruit on the wooden table. His father was already seated at the head of the table, in a big wooden chair, and his little sister Mathilde was helping her mother, her flaxen braids sticking out, and her pinafore fresh and white.

When Peter saw the great bowl of rich creamy milk he was glad that he was a little Swiss boy and that he lived in the little village that nestled in the valley of Aar, high above sea level, in the heart of the majestic Alps.

The châlet, or cottage, where Peter lived was on the side of a great mountain, whose lofty peak wore a hat of white clouds. High above the châlet the wind blew lustily through a forest of pine trees. And high above the pine trees the snow-covered mountain peak reached upward toward the clear blue sky.

Peter's Wish

The little châlet was of unpainted pine wood, which the sun had tanned to a deep nut-brown hue. It was built over a stone basement and had a broad low roof with shingles. Peter's father put huge stones on the roof of the châlet to prevent it from blowing off in the high winds. He stacked the winter fuel under the projecting eaves of the roof. Near the door of the châlet hung a beehive of coiled straw that gave the family sweet honey. Honeysuckle vines and wistaria trailed over the rich brown shingles.

While he was drinking his milk, Peter kept gazing up longingly at the huge wooden alpenhorn that hung on the wall. For a long time he had had a desire to blow on the ancient horn, and now that it was almost time for the Aelplifest, the annual spring pageant, it seemed as if he could wait no longer.

With a final gulp of milk he stood up. "Father," he said, "May I ask a favor of you?"

"A favor, Peter?" asked his father, as he, too, arose and took his rücksack, or knapsack, filled with cheese and bread, for his long day on the mountain.

"Surely you may ask it, although I cannot say 'yes' until I hear what you want."

The Aelplifest

"Next Sunday is the Aelplifest," said Peter, "and I should like to blow on great-grandfather's alpenhorn just before we all start up the mountain for the summer pastures."

"But no one blows on the alpenhorn any more, Peter," replied his father. "Besides, it is too heavy for a small boy like you. You have your own little alphorn."

"I know," said Peter. "But once you said that the old alpenhorn made a noise like a mighty trumpet. I should like to make that noise just once. No one will mind on festival day."

"Your great-grandfather made that horn out of the curved root of a pine tree," explained Peter's father.

"It makes a loud but mellow blast that echoes through the mountains.

"Your great-grandfather used to blow it at sunset from the mountain top, and call through the alpenhorn, 'Praise the good God.'

"Those words used to echo through the valley. Then he would blow 'good night,' and the other horns would answer him 'good night.'"

"It's too bad they don't do that any more," exclaimed Peter.

"Yes," agreed his father. "And if you want to blow the old horn on Aelplifest Day, you must work for the privilege. If you can help me tune the cow bells so that they all harmonize in tone, I shall hold the great, long horn for you to blow good wishes to the people going to the upper pastures. Now, off with you. The goats have waited too long already."

A Day on the Mountain

Peter ran out joyfully, his wooden carrier, or pack basket, on his back, and soon he and his herd of agile little goats were going up the mountain side, the bells tinkling and the black and white goats frisking about happily.

At last he reached the clearings where the grasslands met the pine trees, high above the slopes where the cows were grazing. From the village came the sweet distant sound of the church bells, sounding the hours.

Peter listened carefully for the cheerful chug of the little engine on the rack and pinion climb, up the mountain, which, in the summer time, carried gay travelers from all over the world who were eager to see the beauties of Switzerland. Sometimes Peter could hear the paddle wheels of the little boats on one of the mountain lakes.

When lunch time came, he took from his pack basket his bread and his cheese. Then calling Grindel, a lovely white goat, to him, he milked a cupful of goat milk for himself.

All through the day he thought of the great alpenhorn and of the festival soon to be celebrated. Almost before he realized it the sun began to set, tinging the great snow-white mountains with shades of rosy pink and apricot yellow.

"The Alpenglük," said Peter to himself, meaning the Alpine glow, as the delicate hues of the setting sun are called. "I must get the goats together and start home."

Calling the Goats

He put his two small tanned hands to his lips and began to yodel. His voice went up and down as if it were jumping from one mountain peak to the other. Soon the goats were assembled.

After the animals were put in the stables for the night and the simple supper of potcheese and huge luscious wild strawberries and clotted cream was over, Peter and his father set to work to harmonize the cow bells.

The largest bell belonged to the leader of the herd and Peter's father worked on it. Peter worked with the small bells, working hard so that each tiny tinkle was exact in tone. At last his father was satisfied.

"Good work, Peter," he said. "On Sunday you may blow great-grandfather's alpenhorn to start the Aelplifest. That will be sure to give us a good send-off for the summer in the high pastures."

Peter could hardly wait until Sunday came. He helped to load the carts with the shining copper cheese caldrons. He packed the few things he would need for the ten weeks in the high pastures and put them neatly in his rücksack. He even practiced up on his yodeling. Finally the day came.

Blowing the Old Horn

All the villagers assembled by the big fountain in gay folk costumes singing mountain songs and making merry. The goats, the cattle, the sheep and the carts were all lined up ready for the procession up the mountain sides to the high Alpine pastures and the meadows covered with great yellow buttercups, like fields of spun gold, and the wild alpenrose and sweet-smelling cyclamen.

Laughing happily, Peter's mother told her friends that Peter was going to blow the ancient alpenhorn to start the pageant.

Hardly had she spoken the words than Peter and his father appeared on the balcony of the brown pine châlet. Peter's father held the long wooden horn. He raised the horn to Peter's lips and whispered, "All right, Peter, blow hard and long."

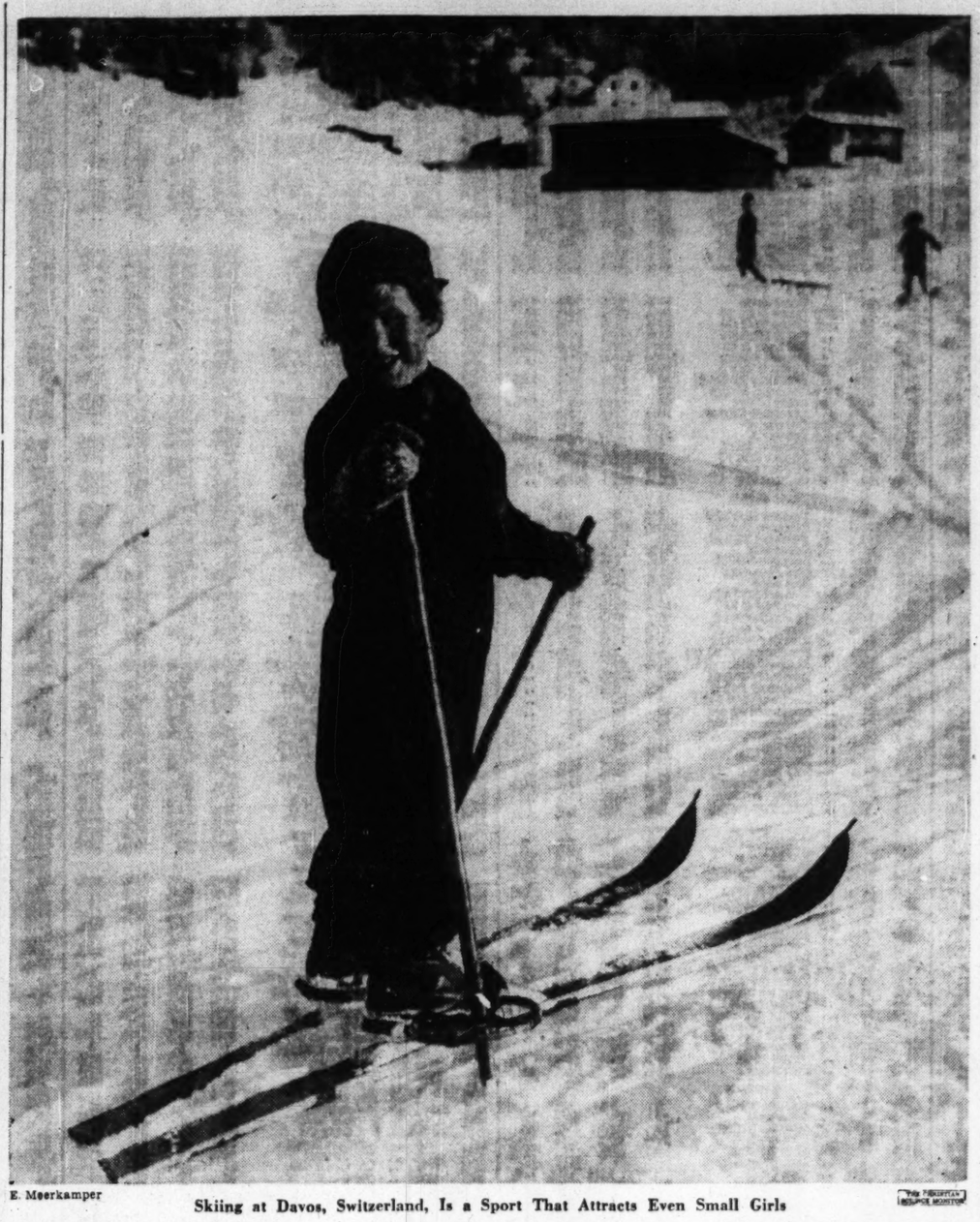
Peter took a deep, deep breath and sounded the horn in a long mellow blast. "This time say something to give the start," whispered his father.

For a moment Peter was puzzled. He had not considered sending out any words or message. He had only thought of blowing the blast on the alpenhorn. Then he remembered his great-grandfather's evening call. He put his two lips to the tube and called as loud as he could, "Praise the good God."

The words echoed through the valley. They re-echoed through the mountains as Peter's father hung the old alpenhorn on the wall and carefully closed the door behind him. Already the procession was moving up the mountain, singing and yodeling and making merry.

Peter's mother and Mathilde went half way up the mountain, and then they and some of the others in the village who were to stay in the valley, waved good-by to the herdsmen "Leb' wohl," they called. "Good health to you."

Then they went back to the châlet to prepare for a summer of work in the sweet-smelling hayfields, and await the joyous celebration in the fall when the herdsmen returned from the high pastures.



E. Meerkamper

Skiing at Davos, Switzerland, Is a Sport That Attracts Even Small Girls

Abbie Dean's Indian Friend

MANY years ago, when North America was covered with forests and the Indians went from place to place along paths among the trees, Abbie Dean lived with her father and mother in a log house. It sat on a little hill in the clear spot that Abbie's father had made when he cut the trees and built it.

One morning Abbie sat sewing in the sun on the doorstep. She was making her doll a dress out of a scrap of cloth her mother had given her. It was a happy morning for Abbie Dean.

Mother was making little cakes of white flour for their dinner. Abbie Dean could smell the sweetness of them in the air. As she sat there she heard the pat, pat of feet coming up the path.

Abbie Dean looked up quickly. Not many people came to see them there in the forest. Up the little path came an Indian woman with a little Indian girl at her side. Abbie knew this Indian woman. Her mother bought pretty baskets from her. Sometimes the Indian woman brought berries from the forest.

Abbie Dean stood up and smiled at the Indian woman. She could not speak to her, of course, because the Indian woman did not know white man's words.

The woman smiled back at Abbie, but the little Indian girl felt strange and hid behind her mother's skirts.

Abbie Dean wanted the little Indian girl to know that she was her friend. She was such a dear little girl. She wore a bright jacket covered with gay beads. Her shoes were made of deer skin covered with beads. Abbie Dean thought they were about the prettiest shoes she ever had seen.

Abbie Dean held up her doll's dress for the little girl to see her sewing. The little girl looked at it quickly and then hid behind her mother again.

Abbie Dean thought of something else.

"Oh, mother, could I give her one of my cookies?" she asked.

When mother nodded, Abbie Dean ran into the house. While mother and the Indian woman made signs to talk, Abbie wrapped a large round cookie in a piece of red cloth from her own basket. She knew that Indians loved red.

She went to the door and put it in the little girl's brown hand. For the first time the little Indian girl smiled and nodded her thanks. She took a wee bite of the cake then smiled again.

Abbie Dean and mother waved to them as they walked off into the forest.

"She is like a big dolly, isn't she, mother?" said Abbie Dean as she went back to her sewing.

That night Abbie Dean's doll wore a lovely new dress. Abbie Dean put her on a stool beside her at the table.

"Now she can be at supper with us," Abbie Dean said to her mother.

Abbie was enjoying a little warm cap mother had made for her and some squares of maple sugar father had given her. He had made her doll a pretty, little cradle from a pine tree, too.

But a few days later Abbie had a great surprise, when, one morning, there came a rap at the door.

Father opened it. The little Indian girl stood before them.

When she saw Abbie Dean she held out something in her hand. It was a pair of Indian shoes, bead-covered.

"Oh," cried Abbie Dean, "are they for me?"

The little Indian girl smiled and nodded. Then she pointed to Abbie Dean's feet.

"Oh, how beautiful," said Abbie. "How can I tell her?" But Abbie did not wait to think. She put her arms about the little Indian girl and gave her a loving hug. The little Indian girl smiled back.

After that, Abbie Dean and the little Indian girl became fast friends. They played together, and Abbie learned how to make baskets. She even learned a little of the Indian talk.

When at last the Indian people went south into the warm country for the winter, Abbie Dean missed her little friend.

"But the Indians will come back with the birds," Abbie Dean kept saying to mother; "Walking Sun told me so."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

She Pointed to Abbie Dean's Feet

[These stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays each month.]

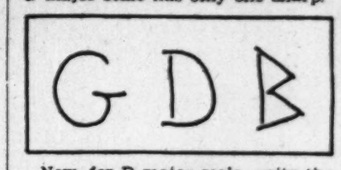
Letters and Jingles for Major and Minor Scales

By Nicolas Slonimsky

TO learn all the major scales by heart seems a hard task. But here is a very simple trick that will make it easy.

C major, as you know, has no sharps and no flats.

Now, to find how many sharps G major has, write a capital letter G. You need only one stroke of the pen, as you see in the drawing below. And G major scale has only one sharp.



Now, for D major scale, write the capital letter D. There are two strokes in D, and D major scale has two sharps.

Write a capital A. There are three strokes in A, and A major has three sharps.

Write a capital E. You need four strokes for E, and E major has four sharps.

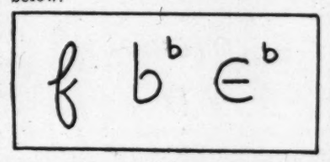
Now write the capital B all in straight lines, as you see it in the cut above. You will have five strokes, and B major has five sharps.

With the next scale, F sharp major, just count the letters in its name. F Sharp—six letters. And F sharp major has six sharps.

Using this little trick, you will easily remember your sharp scales.

The Flat Scales

If you want to learn a trick for remembering the flat scales, you must first practice a special lettering. Write a longhand f, b flat and e flat in the style shown in the cut below.



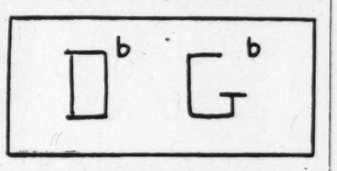
It takes only one stroke to make the longhand f, and F major has only one flat.

B flat, as shown in the cut, takes two strokes—one for the funny little b, the other for the flat, which itself looks like a midget b. Learn to make the flat sign always with just one stroke.

B flat major, then, has two flats.

E flat major, written with the Greek E which you see in the cut, takes three strokes. There are two strokes for the letter and one for the flat. And E flat major has three flats.

Write A flat with a capital A and the little flat, three strokes for the letter and one for the flat—four in all. And A flat major has four flats.



Now write D flat in the square style that you see in the cut above. The letter itself takes four strokes, you see, and the little flat counts for one stroke. And D flat major has five flats. You have seen D's like this one in the letterheads of stationery, or on printed concert programs. It is called a Gothic D.

Now write G flat in this same Gothic lettering as you see it in the cut. The G will take five strokes and the flat one, six in all. And G Flat major has six flats.

Remember to use the Gothic letters for the flat scales, D flat major and G flat major, and plain letters for sharp scales, then you can learn all the major scales in no time.

Now Test Yourself

Now try to answer this question: How many sharps or flats are there in A major? Since there isn't any flat in the name of the scale, you can be sure that A major will have sharps. How many? Why, there are three strokes in the capital letter A, so there are three sharps in A major scale. The flat scales are all marked with flats, except F major, so you cannot go wrong.

See how many of these major scales you can guess right: A, A flat, B, B flat, C, D flat, F sharp.

You can also ask yourself questions, by reciting the alphabet from A to G: ABCDEFG, and then with flats: A flat, B flat, D flat, E flat, G flat, and with sharps (only one): F sharp.

Try to answer the same questions turned the other way around: Which scale has three sharps? Why, A, of course, for the letter A has three strokes. What scale has two flats? What scale has six sharps? When you can answer all these questions, you will know in what key a composition is written—if you are sure it is written in a major key.

The Minor Keys

And here we come to minor keys. They are no more difficult than the major keys to memorize, but you can't do it by counting the strokes, for the number of the strokes won't fit. So, here is a jingle that will turn the trick:

ElF bought
BeeF and
FiSH for
CaSH.
GnaSH!
DaSH!

Reading down, observe the first letters: E is in the first line, so E minor will have one sharp.

B is in the second line, so B minor will have two sharps.

In the third line, FiSH stands for F sharp (SH for sharp), so F sharp will have three sharps.

CaSH is for C sharp minor, so C sharp minor will have four sharps.

GnaSH stands for G sharp minor, and is in the fifth line, so G sharp minor has five sharps.

DaSH is for D sharp minor, which will have six sharps.

Read Up for the Flats

For flat scales, you read up: D minor has one flat, because D is in the first line from the end.

G minor has two flats; C minor—three flats; F minor—four flats.

Of course, you don't pay attention to the letters SH at the end of Dash, Gnash, Cash and Fish. These are for sharps, reading down.

But in the word, BeeF, you have F which stands for Flat, so F flat will have five flats, because BeeF is in the fifth line from the end.

ElF is for E Flat, and has six flats because it is in the sixth line from the bottom.

So this is the way to learn the minor scales. You may wonder, why not have a jingle for major scales, too? Well, the letters come out so beautifully for major scales that it would be a pity to leave them out. However, try to write a jingle for major scales, too, and see which is the better way.

(This is the second article in this music series, which is being published on this page on the first Monday each month. The first article appeared on Feb. 17.)

A Traveling Game

When in the auto I must ride
With only grown folks side by side,
To pass the many hours away,
A game I play.

I just pretend that I am whirled
Through all the countries of the world.
When daddy stops awhile to make
Inquiries about the road to take.
That's when we change. Another land!
Whichever one my thoughts command.

With little papers cut in squares
I pay my many, many fares.
With penny, shilling, franc and pound.
I pay my way the world around.
To China, Africa, Havana,
To Rome and Greece and Indiana.

Of all the countries that there are,
The best to me is Laborador.
For then I can pretend we go
Over the fields and fields of snow.

And all the horses that I pass
Are reindeer cropping arctic grass.
And all the pigs in pens or sheds
Are those smart dogs that draw the sleds.

And every cow and calf I see,
They all are grizzly bears to me.
But if I see a white one there,
I shout aloud, "Oh, Polar Bear!"

Then Daddy turning at my shout,
Says, "What's that funny child about?"
And Mother smiles her "mischief way,"
And says, "We're traveling far today,
My dear, what does your meter say?"

CAROLINE DALE SNEDEKER

A Garden is a lovesome thing, God wot!
Rose plot,
Fringed pool,
Ferned grot . . .

—BROWN

GARDENS

require vision, thoughtful planning of borders and beds, long before the first bluebird has arrived or the frost has left the ground. The Christian Science Monitor's nursery advertisers from all over the world can help you with their years of research and experience to make your garden more beautiful than ever before. Their catalogs introduce you to new varieties and give directions for planting and cultivation. A few hours spent now in planning your garden will more than repay you in beauty gained.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Steels, Sugars and Farm Equipments Lead; Market Higher

Commodity and Money Markets

Prices Manifest Upward Tendency In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—Leading steel stocks pushed into new high territory for the past five years in today's market. Farm machinery, motor, sugar and specialty issues also displayed strength.

Active issues with gains of major fractions to more than a point included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Studebaker, Auburn Auto, Macy, Marshall Field, American Sugar, Western Union, Deere, International Harvester, International Nickel, Anaconda, and Consolidated Gas.

Some of the rails and utilities were hesitant, including Pennsylvania, New York Central and Public Service of New Jersey.

Some fairly large blocks of low-priced issues changed hands, at fractionally higher prices including Continental Motors.

Transfers approximated 2,000,000 shares.

Mixed Business News

While encouragement was seen in business news, generally, financial sentiment was a little mixed as the markets started the new week.

Banking quarters studied the new Treasury offering of some $1,809,000,000 in bonds and notes, the largest single borrowing operation since World War days.

It was noted the volume of security financing in February, while above the aggregate for the same 1935 month, was considerably below the total for January.

Among corporate issues gaining small amounts were American Telephone 5s, St. Fe 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Chespeake & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Consolidated Gas 5s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s, Walworth 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s, N. Y. Central 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s and Great Northern 4½s.

Japanese obligations continued to recover. Italian 7s exhibited strength with an advance of more than 2 points. Slightly higher also were issues of Colombia, Poland, Uruguay and Canada.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Stock exchange trading commenced the week cheerfully, industrials, armaments and oil issues improving mostly, although transatlantic shares were uncertain. Japanese bonds recovered and gilt-edged securities held steady. The closing tone was firmer.

Paris—Irregularity prevailed in the Bourse today. Young plan issues held steady while rentes, international shares and domestic stocks declined and the market closed irregular.

Berlin — Prices opened weak, strengthened later on buying orders but developed an uncertain tendency at the close, which was quiet.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company—	Rate	Payable	Record
Wisconsin Pwr & Lt 6% pf	75c	Mar. 16	Feb. 29
do 7% pf	$1.75c	Mar. 16	Feb. 29

Increased

Borg-Warner	75c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 13
Natl Standards	62½c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16

Resumed

Keith-Albee-Orpheum 7% pf	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 17

Regular

Atlanta Gas Lt 6% pf	$1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Borg-Warner pf	$1.75 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 13
Brazilian Trac Lt & Pw pf	$1.50 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Canadian Foreign Investment Corp, Ltd	40c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
do 8% pf	$2 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Consol Oil	25c	Apr. 7	Mar. 11
Indiana Hydro El Pw 7% pf	$7½c	Mar. 16	Feb. 29
Johns-Man pf	$1.75 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Pow Corp of Can 1st pf	$1.50 Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
do 2d pf	75c Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Scott Paper Co	45c Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 16
South Can Pw pf	$1.50 Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 20

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
Wheat					Net
May	1.06	1.06⅛	.99⅜	.99⅞ —	⅛
July	.99⅞	.91	.96⅝	.96⅝ —	⅛
September	.96	.96¼	.89⅜	.89⅜ —	½
Corn					
May	.81	.81⅛	.80⅝	.80⅝ —	⅛
July	.81¼	.81⅛	.80⅜	.80⅜ —	⅛
September	.80⅞	.....	.....	.....	½
Oats					
May	.29	.29	.28⅜	.28⅜ —	⅛
July	.28½	.28⅝	.28⅛	.28⅛	
September	.28⅛	..	..	..	
Rye					
May	.86⅛	.87⅛	.86⅛	.87⅛ +	⅛

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Mar.2	Feb.29
13⅞	10⅞	.10b	Adams Express	13⅜	13⅛		13⅜	13⅛
35¾	33½	2	Adams Millis	33⅞	33½		33⅝	..
28	23⅞	.60	Addressograph	27¼	26½		26¾	27½
21½	1⅝	..	Advance Rumely	4	3⅜		3⅞	3¾
3½	2		Airway Elec App	3	2⅞		3	2⅞
17⅝	15¼	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	15⅞	15⅝		15⅝	15⅛
4¾	3¾	..	Allegheny Corp (h)	3⅞	3¾		3⅝	3¾
30¾	13⅜	..	Alleg pf ww xxx (h)	26⅞	26½		26½	26¾
29½	12½	..	Alleg pf ww XL (h)	26⅜	26⅜		26⅜	..
37⅞	30½	1	Allegheny Steel	37⅜	36¾		37¾	..
27¾	23⅝	1	Allied Mills	24½	24½		24½	24⅛
176	187	6	Allied Chem	176	172		176	172½
8⅝	6¾	..	Allied Stores	8⅝	8¼		8¼	8
47¼	35⅝	..	Allis Chalmers	44	43½		44	44⅜
74¼	69	5	Allied Stores pf	73⅜	73¼		73¼	..
92⅜	75	2	Amerada	91½	91		91½	91
63¼	52	3	Am Ag Ch Del	57	57		57	58
47⅞	42½	.50b	Am Bank Note	44⅜	44¼		44⅜	44½
72	65	3	Am Bank Note pf	70¾	70¾		70¾	..
24½	16¼	..	Am Crystal Sug	24⅞	23⅞		24	24
94½	89½	6	Am Crys Sug pf	94½	93½		94½	..
50¾	42½	1f	Am Brake S&F	50¾	50¼		50¾	50¾
132½	125¾	7	Am Brake S&F pf	128¾	128¼		128¼	128¼
134½	118¾	4f	Am Can	125½	121⅜		125½	121¼
43	32¾	..	Am Car & Fdry	39¾	38¾		39½	39
44½	31	..	Am Chain	41¾	41		41	41
123½	114¾	3½f	Am Chain pf	120½	120½		120½	121¾
13¾	8½	..	Am Colortype	11¼	11¼		11¼	..
31⅜	27	..	Am Com Alcohol	30½	29¾		29⅞	..
3¼	1½	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	3	2⅞		3	3
14⅜	9¾	..	Am European	12½	12½		12½	..
9⅝	7	..	Am & For Pow	8	7¾		8	7⅞
37¼	26	..	Am & For Pow 6	37	36¾		37	..
17⅜	12¼	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	15	14		15	14⅜
18½	13	1	Am Hawaiian	18	17⅞		18	17¾
8¼	5¾	..	Am Hidwe & L	7¾	7½		7¾	7½
46	38½	3	Am Hide & L pf	41½	41½		41½	..
41	37	2.40	Am2Home Pr	40⅞	40		40⅝	40⅜
4⅝	3	..	Am Ice	4½	4		4½	4
24	17	2	Am Ice pf	20¼	20¼		20¼	..
12⅞	10⅝	..	Am International	11⅞	11⅝		11⅞	12
36¼	25½	..	Am Locomotive	34¾	34		34¾	34½
15	10¼	..	Am Mach & Met	14½	13⅞		14⅜	13⅞
35¾	27⅜	..	Am Metal	34½	34		34½	34¼
29⅞	25	.80	Am Mach & Fy	25¾	25⅜		25⅝	25¼
39¼	35½	1½	Am Nnews	37¾	37¾		37¾	..
11⅜	7½	..	Am Power & Lt	9¼	8¾		9⅛	8¾
47	36⅜	1¼	Am P & L 5½ pf	42	41½		42	40½
56¼	43	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	49½	48⅜		48½	48⅜
27⅜	22½	..	Am Radiator	23⅝	23⅛		23¼	23½
161⅛	157	7	Am Radiator pf	161	161		161	..
34	29¾	1.20	Am Rolling Mill	32⅛	31⅜		31⅞	31¾
11¼	09¾	6	Am Safety Razor	112	111½		112	..
26¼	20⅜	..	Am Seating vtc	23⅞	23½		23⅞	23½
31	25⅜	2	Am Shipbuilding	29½	29½		29½	29½
69⅞	56¾	.40b	Am Smelt & Ref	69	67¼		69	68
73½	65	3¶	Am Snuff	66	65¼		66	..
102½	94¾	5	Am Tobacco	96¾	95½		95⅞	96½
104	96	5	Am Tobacco B	97¾	97		97	97¾
33⅜	23¾	..	Am Steel Fdries	32⅜	31¾		32½	31⅜
142	136	6	Am Tobacco pf	145¼	144		144	..
36	33½	2	Am Stores	33⅝	33½		33½	33⅝
58½	52	2	Am Sugar Ref	59⅝	57¼		59	57
178	155¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	173½	172¼		173½	172½
72	65	3	Am Type Fdrs (h)	70⅝	7		7	67⅛
35	29	..	Am Type F pf (h)	31½	28¾		31½	29⅞
24½	21¼	1	Am Wat W & E	23¾	23⅛		23⅝	23⅛
100	92¾	6	Am Wat1pf	96	96		96	96
11½	9⅛	..	Am Woolen	10½	10⅜		10½	10½
70¾	62	1	Am Woolen pf	66½	65½		65½	65⅞
2	1⅛	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅞	1⅝		1⅝	1⅝
10	7¼	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	8¾	8½		8⅝	7⅞
7¼	4⅜	..	Am Zinc Lead & S	7¾	7¼		7½	7
65	44	..	Am Zinc L & S pf	73½	69¼		71¼	65
36¼	28	.25b	Anaconda Cop	35½	34½		35¼	37⅞
111	104¾	6½	Anchor Cap pf	109½	109½		109½	109½
15	11⅝	..	Andes Copper	14	14		14	..
5⅜	3½	..	A P W Paper	4⅞	4⅞		4⅞	..
50	41½	1¶	Archer Daniels	41½	41½		41½	..
110½	105¼	7	Armour Del pf	109½	109¼		109½	..
7¾	4¾	..	Armour (Ill)	6¾	6¼		6¼	6¼
84	66¼	6	Armour Ill pr pf	81½	81½		81½	81
22½	8½	..	Artloom Corp	20¾	20¼		20½	20½
13⅝	7½	.50	Arnold Constable	13⅞	13		13¾	13¼
52½	47⅝	1½	Armstrong Cork	51½	51		51⅜	50½
16	13½	..	Asso Dry Goods	16¾	15		16¼	15½
77¾	59	2e	Atlas Corp	74½	72¾		74½	73½
35¾	29	..	Atl Coast Line	32¾	32		32½	32
121½	112	6	Atlas Powder pf	121	121		121	..
16⅛	12	..	Atl Gulf & WI	15½	15½		15½	..
30⅛	18¼	..	Atlas Tack	27¼	26⅞		27¼	26½
34	27½	1	Atl Refining	32	30⅝		32	31½
50½	40⅛	..	Auburn Auto	48¼	46		47½	46
10⅛	8	..	Austin Nichols	8⅝	8⅝		8⅝	..
6¾	4⅝	..	Aviation Corp Del	6⅛	6		6	6⅛
			—B—					
6⅞	4¼	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	6	5¾		5⅞	6
54½	37¾	..	Baldwin Loco pf(h)	53½	x 52½		53½	53½
24¼	16¼	..	Balt & Ohio	22½	21¾		22½	21¾
24¼	22¼	..	Balt & O pf	31½	30½		31½	30½
110⅝	109	6½	Bamberger pf	110½	110½		110½	110½
44½	47⅞	2½	Bangor Aroos	48	48		48	..
117½	114	7	Bangor & Ar pf	116	115½		115½	..
17⅞	13¼	..	Barker Bros	17⅝	17¼		17⅝	17⅜
74⅜	63½	.25	Baynk Clg	69¾	69½		69¾	..
18⅜	14½		Barnsdall A	17¼	16¾		17¼	17
114¼	111½	.60f	Baynk Clg pf	113	113		113	..
20½	18	.50e	Beatrice Cream	20	19½		19¾	19¼
90½	85	3¶	Beech-Nut Pack	87¾	87½		87½	87½
15⅞	11¼	1	Bellelx Ham	15¼	14½		15⅛	15½
57⅝	70¾	..	Beth Steel Del	58¼	56½		58¼	57
26⅜	21⅜	1	Bendix Aviation	24¾	24½		24¾	24⅜
23½	20	1½f	Benefical Indl Ln	22⅜	22½		22⅜	22
56¾	48	2¶	Best & Co	52	51		52	51
18	17¼	..	Beth Steel Del 5pf	17⅞	17½		17⅞	17¾
59¾	49⅞	..	Beth Steel	59	56		59	56⅜
132½	120¼	1¾g	Beth Steel pf	132⅛	131		132½	131
33½	23	.25	Bigelow Stnford	39	39		39	..
20¼	15¼	.10b	Blaw Knox	19¼	18¾		19¼	18⅞
113	112		Beth Steel Del 7pf	114¼	114		114¼	113½
21⅝	19½	.40	Bloomingdale	20¾	20½		20½	..
113	139¾	7	Bloomingdale pf	110½	110½		110½	110½
26½	20—	..	Boeing Airplane	23¾	23⅜		23½	23¾
58¾	52	3	Bohn Alum & Br	57¾	57		57¾	58
96	93⅞	4	Bon Ami A	96½	96		96½	..
45	39⅜	2f	Bon Ami B	40¾	40¼		40¼	40¼
30¼	23⅝	1.60	Borden	29⅛	28¾		28⅞	29
80½	64	3	Borg Warner	81	80		81	79⅞
11½	7¾	..	Boston & Maine	9½	9½		9½	..
66¼	51½	2f	Briggs Mfg	59¾	58¾		59¼	58¾
18¾	15⅞	.40	Bridgeport Brass	17¾	17¼		17½	17¼
57	48	3	Briggs & Strat	57	56		57	..
46½	41	2f	Bristol Myers	46½	46		46½	46½
46½	40¼	3	Brooklyn Man T	46	45⅜		45¾	45¾
99¾	97¾	6	Brooklyn M T pf	99¼	99		99½	99
10⅞	7	..	Brooklyn Queens	9¾	9½		9½	9⅜
56⅞	51½	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	52¾	52		52⅜	..
11¼	8⅞	..	Brunswick Balke	11¼	11⅛		11¼	11¼
14½	8⅞	..	Bucyrus Erie	12½	12¼		12½	12
20½	17⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	17⅞	17¾		17⅞	18
3¼	2¼	..	Budd Mfg rts	3⅜	3⅛		3⅜	3⅛
12¼	9⅛	..	Budd Mfg	12½	11¾		12½	11¾
96	85	..	Budd Mfg pf	94	94		94	..
13¾	12	..	Budd Wheel	13¼	12⅝		13	12⅜
31⅛	22⅜	..	Bullard	27¼	27		27¼	26½
19½	11½	..	Bulova Watch	19	19		19	18¾
3¾	1⅜	..	Burns Bros A (h)	2	2		2	2
3¾	1⅜	..	Burns Bros B (h)	2	2		2	2
14⅜	7⅝	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	12	12		12	12
33¼	25⅜	.60f	Burroughs Add	31	30½		30⅞	30⅞
5⅞	2½	..	Bush Term (h)	5¾	5⅝		5¾	5¾
23¾	16½	..	Bush T Bldgs ct	20½	20		20	..
4½	2⅜	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	4	3¾		3⅞	3⅞
3¾	1	..	Butterick (h)	2½	2⅜		2½	2½
25¼	19⅞	..	Byers	23½	23		23⅜	22¾
74	64	..	Byers pf	71⅞	68⅝		71⅞	..
			—C—					
37⅝	33⅜	1½	Calif Packing	34¾	34¾		34¾	34¾
1⅞	⅝	..	Callahan Z & L	1⅛	1⅛		1⅛	1½
8¾	6	..	Calumet & Hecla	8¾	8½		8¾	8⅝
35⅜	30	1¶	Campbell Wy&C	35⅜	33½		35⅜	33⅜
16½	13¼	4	Canada Dry	13⅞	13½		13⅝	13⅜
16	10⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	14¾	14⅜		14¾	14¼
18½	13	..	Capital Admin	17¼	16¾		17½	17½
101	91	.5	Caro C&C st	100½	100½		100½	..
9¾	7¾	.20	Carriers & Gen Cp	9½	8¾		9	9
118¾	92½		Case Thresh	122	117		121½	117
135	116	7	Case Thresh pf	135	135		135	133
71⅜	54¾	2	Caterpillar Trac	70¾	70¼		70¾	70
32½	27⅞	..	Celanese Corp	29	28⅛		28¾	28⅝
31½	19¼	..	Celotex Co n	30½	28¾		30½	29½
71¼	58		Celotex Co pf n	69	69		69	..
30	25¾	1½	Central Aguirre	30½	30		30½	29⅞
57	47	..	Central RR of NJ	55	53		53	52¼
55¾	47¾	4	Cerro de Pasco	51¾	51¼		51½	51½
16¾	13¾	..	Certain-Teed	15⅞	14⅞		14⅞	14¾
90½	80½	..	Certain-Teed pf	88	85¼		85¼	87
104	104	6	Champ P&F pf	104	104		104	..
42½	22¼	..	Checker Cab Mfg	39	39		39	..
74½	59	3	Chesapeake Corp	68½	68		68½	68½
61	51	2.80	Ches & Ohio	59¼	58¼		59¼	59
55¾	11⅝	..	Chi & E Ill (h)	2½	2½		2½	2½
3½	1½	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	2	2		2	..
8¼	4	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	6¾	6½		6½	6½
31¾	22¼	1½	Chi Mail Order	30¼	30¼		30¼	30¼
2¾	1¾	..	Chi Mil St P (h)	2½	2¾		2¾	2½
5⅞	3	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4¾	4¾		4⅞	4¾
4¾	3¼	..	Chi & N'west (h)	4¾	4¼		4⅜	4¼
12⅞	7¾	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	10½	10½		10½	10½
20½	14¾	..	Chi Pneu Tool	17¾	17¼		17¾	..
56	51½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	54¾	54½		54¾	54½
6¾	1¾	..	Chi RI & P (h)	2⅝	2½		2⅝	2⅝
7¾	3⅝	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	6¼	6¼		6¼	..
30¼	26½	2	Chickasha Cot O	27¾	27¾		27¾	27½
11⅜	7	..	Childs Company	9¾	9¾		9¾	9½
99½	88½	4	Chrysler	97¾	94½		97½	95
17⅜	15¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	18⅝	18¼		18⅝	18¼
86½	72¾	6½	City Ice & F pf	82	81		81	81
7	4⅜	..	City Stores	7⅛	6¾		7⅛	6½
38¾	23¾	.80	Clark Equipment	38¾	35	¾	38	36¼
45¾	40⅜	1¶	Cleve Gr Br Co	46	44½		45	43¾
84	82	3.50	Cleve & Pitts	82	82		82	..
70½	53	1	Cluett Peabody	60	59½		59½	50½
97¼	84	2	Coca Cola	94	91¾		94	92½
20⅝	18¼	.80	Colgate-Palm-P	18½	18⅜		18½	18½
57½	55⅜	3	Coca Cola A	57½	57½		57½	..
51⅝	42¾	.50b	Collins & Aikman	47¾	46¼		46½	45⅞
112	107¼	7	Collins & A pf	109¼	109¼		109½	..
9⅜	4⅝	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	8¾	8⅝		8⅝	8½
49	31⅞	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	42¾	42		42¾	..
26¼	21½	..	Colo & Southern	27	22		22	22
24¾	19¼	..	Colo & So 1pf	22	21½		22	33
14	14	..	Colo & So 2pf	22	22		22	..
20¾	14	.20e	Columbia Gas	18¼	16⅞		18¼	16⅞
100	90½	6	Columbia G pf A	96½	96¼		96½	..
90¾	80¾	5	Columbia G pf B	85	85		85	..
43⅛	38	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	37	36½		36½	36½
109	94	4¶	Columbian C vtc n	103	101½		103	102
51½	47	2¾	Columbia P pf	47¼	47¼		47¼	47
52¾	44	2½	Comm Credit	49¾	48¾		49¾	49
114	110	5½	Com Cred pf	114	113		113	113¼
44¾	35	2f	Comm Inv Tr	41½	41		41	41
101¾	97	4¼	Comm I Tr pf	101¾	101½		101½	101¾
24¾	20½	.60	Comm Solvents	23⅜	23⅜		23½	23⅜
3½	2¼	..	Comwith & So	3¾	3¼		3½	3¼
85	62	3	Comwith &S 6of	65½	65		65½	65
12½	8½		Conde Nast Pub	11¾	11¼		11¾	11½
44½	28½	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	38½	36¾		38⅜	..
26	15¼	..	Conn Ry & Lt	16¼	16⅛		16¾	17
32½	25	..	Conn Ry & Lt pf	27¼	27		27	26½
7½	5½	..	Consol Film Ind	6½	6¾		6¾	6¾
28⅝	20⅜	1	Consol Film I pf	18¾	18¾		18⅝	18½
13⅜	9¼	..	Consol Cigar	11¼	11⅛		11⅛	11⅛
28⅝	20⅜	1	Consol Gas	24½	23¾		24⅜	23¾
107	102	5	Consol Gas pf	106½	106½		106½	106
6½	4¾	..	Consol Laundries	6½	6½		6½	6½
15	11½	.25e	Consol Oil	14¼	14¼		14¼	14¼
11½	6¾	..	Consol Rys Co pf	8	8		8	8¾
1½	⅝	..	Consol Textile (h)	1	1		1	1
23½	19⅜	..	Container n	22¾	22		22½	22
78½	72½	6½	Cons Cig pf ww	79¾	78		79	1
18½	10⅜	..	Cont Baking A	18⅞	18½		18⅞	18½
2¾	1⅝	..	Cont Baking B	2¾	2½		2¾	2½
77½	67½	4	Cont Baking pf	78½	78½		78½	78½
87½	72¾	3	Cont Can	80½	78¾		80½	79½
23¾	18	1.60e	Cont Dis Fibre	23½	21¾		23¾	21½
46	41½	1.30f	Cont Insurance	42½	42		42½	41¾
3¼	2¼	..	Cont Motors	2⅞	2¾		2¼	2
38½	33¾	1	Cont Oil	36	36⅝		36	35⅝
7⅞	6⅞	.75c	Cont Cig pf	7¾	7⅝		7⅝	7⅝
69	62¾	3	Corn Exchange	63½	62¾		63¼	63
78½	68½	3	Corn Products	76¼	75¾		75¾	76¼
6⅞	5¾	..	Coty	6¼	6		6¼	6½
37⅞	37	3	Cream of Wheat	37	37		37	37
18¾	16⅝	.25e	Crosley Radio	16½	16⅛		16½	..
54¼	43⅜	1	Crown Cork & S	49¾	49½		49½	49
47¼	45½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	46¾	46¾		46¾	..
10⅛	7⅝	..	Crown Zeller vtc	9½	9¾		9½	9¾
41	35	..	Crucible Steel	38¼	38¼		38¼	38¾
113	103	1b	Crucible Steel pf	114	114		114	..
2⅞	1½	..	Cuba Co	2	2		2	2¼
13½	6½	..	Cuban Am Sug	13¾	13½		13¼	13½
97½	63½	..	Cuban Am E pf	95	94½		95	94½
44½	38⅝	2½	Cudahy Packing	38⅞	38⅞		38⅝	..
23½	19⅜	..	Curtis Publishg	20⅞	20½		20½	21
104	101	7	Curtis Pub pf	102	102		102	102
6⅝	4	..	Curtiss-Wright	6¼	6		6⅛	6
17⅞	10½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	16¼	15¾		16½	15⅞
60½	43¼	.25b	Cutler Hammer	61½	60¼		61½	60⅛
			—D—					
75¼	52	..	Deere & Co	73½	70¼		72½	71¼
31	20	.35g	Deere & Co pf	29¾	29¼		29¼	30
28¼	22	.50¶	Deisel W G Co	23⅜	23½		23¾	23¼
52	36¾	..	Del & Hudson	48¼	47½		48¼	47½
23½	15¾	..	Del Lack & W	20¾	20¼		20½	20½
153	128¾	4	Detroit Edison	149½	149½		149½	..
57½	42	2	Devoe & Ray A	56½	56		56½	..
34⅝	28½		Distillers Cp Seag	30	29⅝		29¾	29⅝
40½	37¼	1½¶	Diamond Match	38	37¼		37½	..
52⅜	41½	2¶	Dome Mines	48	47½		48	47⅞
11⅞	8¾	..	Dominion Stores	10½	10½		10½	..
75¾	50⅝	.75e	Douglas A	70¾	69¼		69½	69
31¾	29	1½e	Dresser A	31½	31½		31½	30½
7¾	6	½	Dunhill Inter	7⅛	7		7	7
115⅛	114¾	8	Duplan Silk pf	115¾	115¼		115¼	..
150¼	138	3.60	du Pont de Nem	143½	142		142	143⅞
132⅝	129	6	du Pont deb	131¾	131		131¾	..
			—E—					
9⅞	7¼	..	Eastern Roll Mill	9½	9		9½	9
163½	156½	5¶	Eastman Kodak	162½	161		162½	160½
165	158	6	Eastman Kod pf	164	164		164

Business and Industry

U. S. Financing Includes Largest Cash Offering Since the War

Commerce and Finance

Optimism Grows Regarding Steel Trade Outlook

Weekly Steel Review

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2—Optimism is increasing in the steel trade, with expectationh of a continuance of the recent rise in activity on into March. Although the February improvement over January came as a surprise, sentiment has now improved to the point where the current month is expected to be even better.

Principal basis for this optimism is the expectation that automobile production will increase now that the bad weather is over. The February increase in steel operations was without benefit of automobile improvement, output for that month now being estimated at only about 270,000 cars. While railroad purchases are expected to continue at the present high level, no further increase in the buying rate from this source is expected.

Building construction purchases of steel, now running at twice last year's rate, are expected to furnish a further increase in demand this month. "Structural projects," says the magazine Steel, "are multiplying hapidly and give indications of providing a much larger outlet for steel for at least four months."

Uncertainty as to Prices

Almost complete uncertainty prevails as to prices, however. Announcement of prices for the second quarter has been delayed for practically a fortnight, usually coming about the middle of February. There appears little likelihood of an advance, and a slight chance of a downward revision of finished steel, particularly sheets and strips.

"Continued weakness in finished steel prices," says Iron Age, "particularly on sheets and strip steel, has led to drastic action on the part of some of the larger mills. A leading producer is considering a radical revision of extras on wide cold-rolled sheets and strips which would reduce prices drastically on some sizes but leave the base quotation unaltered." There is talk of an advance some time this year in the $36.375 price for rails, which are now selling below the price of ordinary steel bars.

Scrap Prices Still Rising

The price of scrap continues upward despite the thaw, indicating that frozen scrap inventories and bad weather were not, as had been assumed, the chief cause for the advance in scrap quotations.

The industry is much interested in the bill before Congress to abolish the basing point system of quoting prices. As Iron Age says, "The measure is largely a repetition of the chronic agitation on this subject which has characterized the entire New Deal, but it is not known whether the current bill has administration support." There is also some concern over the projected campaign to unionize the steel mills. Journal of Commerce says that "although increased unrest is noted within steel company unions, the employee elections last June showed that a major portion of the employees were satisfied with these organizations."

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—Steel production for the current week was estimated today by the American Iron and Steel Institute at 53.5 per cent of capacity, compared with 52.9 per cent in the preceding week and 50.0 per cent a month ago. A year ago production was at the rate of 48.2 per cent of capacity.

Unemployment Data For January Show Increase of 8 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2 — The number of unemployed workers in January, 1936, totaled 9,715,000, according to an estimate of the National Industrial Conference Board. This represents an increase of 724,000, or 8 pr cent from December, 1935, and a decrease of 625,000, or 6 per cent from January, 1935.

From December, 1935, to January, 1936, the increases in unemployment, by industrial groups, were: trade: 502,000 and manufacturng and mechanical industries, 202,000, reflecting the usual decline in mercantile employment and the not infrequent decline in manufacturing employment after the Christmas season; transportation, 8000; and miscellaneous industries, 20,000. Unemployment showed a decrease of 32,000 in domestic and personal service, and of 4000 in mining.

Compared with January, 1935, unemployment in January, 1936, decreased 18.4 per cent in manufacturing and mechanical industries; 9.7 per cent in domestic and personal service; 5.0 per cent in transportation; 2.7 per cent in mining; 1.9 per cent in trade; and 5.4 per cent in miscellaneous industries.

Six New Banks Open in Six States During Past Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 2—Six new banks were opened during the past week, one each in New Jersey, Louisiana, Texas, Montana, North Dakota and California, according to Rand McNally & Co.

Four banks changed their titles, one each in Illinois and Kentucky, and two in Wisconsin. The Bulletin also reports one merger in Michigan.

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SOME OF OUR COLOR CLIENTS:
Armstrong Cork Company
Country Gentleman
duPont Cellophane
Fortune Magazine
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.
Stetson Hats
523 North Charles Street
Baltimore, Maryland

New Treasury Issues Are Offered at 1½ to 2¾ P. C.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2—The largest cash borrowing of the United States Treasury since the Victory note issue of April, 1919, was before the public today. The Treasury is seeking $1,250,000,000 in new securities, as well as about $559,000,000 in refunding, so that the grand total involved is about $1,809,000,000.

The net amount of new money sought is about $800,000,000, which is to be used for payment of the bonus, farm aid, and other running expenses of the Government. Then $452,000,000 is to retire an issue of bills maturing March 16, and $558,819,000 to refund Treasury notes maturing April 15.

Bonds at 2¾ P. C.

Of the issue, $600,000,000 is in Treasury notes, maturing in five years and bearing interest at 1½ per cent. An additional $650,000,000 is in Treasury bonds, maturing in 12 to 15 years, at 2¾ per cent. The Treasury, Secretary Henry Morgenthau Jr., said the other day, is "setting its house in order" to be ready for the vast bonus payments in June and thereafter.

The administration financiers are unprecedently optimistic about the prospects for the issue. The interest rates are at about the levels which have ben offered in other recent issues. They are, incidentally, all tax-exempt—which is another commitment against the proposed constitutional amendment abolishing tax-exempt government securities. Treasury officials anticipated a quick closing of books, and one spokesman said: "I have never heard the people who handle government bonds so enthusiastic."

The gross public debt rises as a consequence of this issue to $31,300,000,000—a record high—from $30,500,000,000. Thus the national debt has risen about $10,000,000,000 durthe the Roosevelt Administration and has approximately doubled since 1930 when the depression struck.

The last great cash transaction was in December, when $900,000,000 in securities was oversubscribed within 12 hours of anneuncement.

Further Offerings Comping

Many further offerings will be necessary before the Treasury has in hand sufficient cash to meet the demands of war veterans when they take their baby bonds to the post offices. Something like $1,170,000,000 may be needed on and after June 15.

The Administration's action in borrowing an initial slice of cash needed for the bonus is another commitment against the efforts of congressional greenbackers to pay the obligations in new money, and is interpreted as a further effort against inflation of the printing press type. At the same time, it implies a further extension of Government spending, which in turn is held by some to bring the day of uncontrolled inflation nearer.

This enormous Government issue was handled without benefit of the recently resigned T. Jefferson Coolidge, Undersecretary of Treasury, who has handled most such offerings for the last two years, and before his successor was appointed. Dr. W. Randolph Burgess, vice-president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, analyzed market conditions for the Treasury before the issue was made.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market had the technical "shakeout" last week which many professional traders have been predicting, but it rallied quickly, although the rails suffered at the end of the week from the effects of the passenger fare reduction by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Attention continues to be drawn to the peculiar financing sources for the present market. Cash buying continues to be the main support. Some movement of funds out of savings banks into stocks is reported. The approval granted to Leland Stanford to invest trust funds in common stocks, as recommended by ex-President Hoover, was much discussed in the Street. Such a procedure if widely followed, would, of course, bring more cash buying into a market which in other years has always gone up only on borrowed money.

Are Brokers' Loans Indicative?

Brokers' loans dropped another $14,000,000 last week to $930,000,000, compared with a total of roughly $800,000,00 last March when the current bull market started. The weekly changes in these figures since December have been as follows:

Week ended—	Millions	Total Change from Previous Week Millions
December 4	919	+32
11	950	+31
18	945	— 5
24	954	+ 9
31	1014	+60
January 8	967	—47
15	971	+ 4
22	954	—17
29	924	—30
February 5	920	— 4
11	943	+23
19	944	+ 1
26	930	—14

One conclusion drawn from this is that the market will not be in an unsafe condition until the volume of brokers' loans begins to swell dangerously as it did in the 1920's. It is taken to indicate a firm foundation for further rise in stock prices, by those who consider that brokers' loans are a signal of credit condition. Faith in the efficacy of the Federal Reserve's control over the market through its authority to tighten margin requirements is based on similar reasoning.

Signal May Be Valueless

On the other hand there are those who believe that the credit system has so changed that this signal is no longer good. They believe that the credit base for the stock market is now of a different, but in the end equally vulnerable sort. The money going into the market comes from bank deposits. These are now at record levels, financed by Government borrowings and secured, in a sense, by the bank's ownership of Government bonds. Thus when the strain comes next time, it will not be that of customers paying brokers, but taxpayers paying bondholders.

The rapid rise in deposits in the last three years has led many banks to change their attitude about an early retirement of the preferred stock sold to the RFC. While reluctant to keep the Government as a partner in their business, and also reluctant to pay out the dividends on this stock, the bank finds that the increase in their deposits has begun to shrink the ratio of their capital to deposit-liabilities to the point where retirement of RFC preferred stock would put them below the safe or the legal ratio.

Council Reverses Itself

Like the weather, the excess reserves continue to be talked about while nobody does anything about it. The Federal Advisory Council, consisting of business men appointed by the 12 Reserve banks, has for a third time recommended Reserve Board action to cut the excess. This time the council reversed itself in recommending that the cut be made by increasing the bank's reserve requirements. This is the opposite of the method advocated in the Federal Reserve Bulletin for January. The recommendation, of course, puts the board on the spot. If it acts it may be accused of hurting recovery; if not, it may later be accused of nonfeasance in office.

A new argument for a do-nothing policy will recur on March 15 when the new financing of the Treasury, terms of which are announced today, will be put through. Since both FDIC assessments and reserve requirements fall on government as well as private deposits with the banks, the latter use their excess reserves to pay their subscriptions to Treasury loans instead of giving deposit credits as before. In December this caused a precipitate drop of $600,000,000 in the excess reserves, and the March 15 drop will probably be even larger. This may be adduced as an argument for not cutting down excess reserves to the "danger point." The argument is that there should be a certain minimum reserve of excess reserves.

Periodic Turning "to the Right"

The Treasury itself has been doing a quiet bit of unpublicized credit managing since December. When the banks paid for their subscriptions to the December 15 Treasury borrowing out of their excess reserves, the result was to swell the Treasury's account at the Federal Reserve. But instead of letting this run off as it expended the money, the Treasury drew from other balances and kept its balance at the Reserve around the $500,000,000 level. This automatically prevented excess reserves of the banks from climbing back to the $3,300,000,000 record they reached in December.

There was comment in the Street again on the curious tendency of the Administration to "turn to the right" financially just before financing dates. This time there was the President's tax message and the veto of the $50,000,000 seed loan appropriation. The government bond market is in good condition for an offering, every issue being at a premium and many in the shadow of their all-time highs.

The attendance of only two members of the stock exchange at a well-advertised meeting of the exchange's nominating committee last week indicated that the tempest in the exchange's internal politics which resulted two years ago in the election of Charles R. Gay in a sort of "New Deal" change of administration, has subsided entirely. Nobody cares. Meantime members are making money. Exchange seats rose to $174,000, against $65,000 about a year ago. The exchange is improving its administration steadily. New rules governing the employment and conduct of customers' men, which go in effect today, will gradually raise to a much higher level the standard of service rendered by these most important contacts between the exchange and the trading public.

Probe Utility Dealings

The exchange is conducting an investigation of the sharp runup and plunge of utility stocks during Chief Justice Hughes' reading of the TVA decision of a fortnight ago. The purpose is probably to get the facts in case the SEC or other critics should later use this whipsaw move to justify making things harder for floor-traders. The exchange is also trying to prevent the absurd disparities between various securities of the same company in prices paid by the public, such as mentioned in this column a few weeks ago in the case of Middle West Corporation common stock.

U. S. Steel did not respond to the bearish article in Fortune. The stock split-up in National Lead roused conjecture about other high-priced stocks. The Treasury announcement clipped the premiums from bills maturing March 16. "Somebody apparently knew something" ahead about the Japanese putsch, as silk sold off sharply a day or two before. The SEC charges against C. C. Wright, stock exchange specialist, brought comment similar to that which followed the Meehan charges, that the commission would have a difficult time to catch such "smart" operators in illegalities. Hardly any further registrations of foreign securities were applied for.

Of the week's $88,000,000 of capital flotations the New York Edison 2¼s provided $55,000,000. Next week's flotations may total $150,000,000, chiefly railroad and foreign issues, including $60,000,000 for the Virginian Railway and $17,000,000 for the Kingdom of Norway.

Prices of Livestock Reach 3-Year High

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 2

AN Agriculture Department report said today 1935 livestock prices were the highest in three years.

Prices last year, the department said, were 39 per cent above those in 1934, 61 per cent higher than in 1933, and 60 per cent above the 1932 level.

All livestock commodities except wool, the department reported, sold higher in 1935 than in the preceding year. Meat animals were up 68 per cent; chickens and eggs, up 35 per cent; work animals, up 15 per cent, and dairy products up 13 per cent. Wool prices were down 11 per cent.

Outstanding gains were in the prices of hogs, the average farm price being $8.36 per 100 pounds live weight, compared with $4.14 in 1934. The department attributed this advance chiefly to "abnormally low market supplies of hogs."

Increase in Demand For Nonessentials Seen Encouraging

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 29—Rising demand for products of a nonnecessitous nature is one of the most encouraging aspects of the present business recovery, according to a survey by the Standard Statistics Company.

There is no better example of this development than the experience in the household products industry, where operations have been sharply increased to meet the expanded demand for furnishings and appliances, none of which is strictly essential.

Forced to curtail expenditures during the more acute phases of the depression, consumers found it possible to avoid new purchases of household products, and sales of these items were shaply depressed. In 1932, for example, sales of vacuum cleaners were only 35 per cent of the 1929 total; electric irons, 59 per cent; radios, 58 per cent; and electric ranges, 38 per cent.

Although furniture, floor coverings and other household products are practical necessities, most of these items possess a long life, which may be further extended during periods of adversity. Demand for these household products declined to such low levels during the depths of the depression that output fell well below levels required for ordinary replacement, and a substantial pent-up demand developed. Recovery from depression influences released a portion of this back-log last year, but despite the sharp increase in sales, a considerable deferred demand still exists. Replacement demand alone is expected for both home and office use, and the increase in residential building will provide a further sales stimulus.

Business Increases Sharply in Chicago For the Past Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 2—There was a sharp increase in practically all lines of business in Chicago during the past week, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Retail sales jumped forward with better weather and a wide response by shoppers to special sales and to the annual furniture clearance events. Early Easter shopping was also noted.

Wholesalers reported spotty conditions, although in general turnover was far ahead of recent weeks. With country merchants again in touch with their customers after weeks of freeze-up, commodities have been moving rapidly. Collections are also in better shape.

Dress distributors and others in the spring and summer wear field are beginning to feel the effects of orders delayed during recent weeks.

Mail order houses also had a good week.

Industrial Chicago was a trifle ahead of the previous week in production and man power. There was also a tendency to begin operations on a wider range of residential build-

Public utilities continued to show output ahead of the same period in 1935.

$80,000,000 Water Unit Control Reported Sold

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—American Water Works & Electric Company, utility holding concern, has acquired working control of the $80,000,000 Community Water Service Company, authoritative Wall Street circles reported.

No official announcement has been made, but it is understood the deal was consummated by purchase of a majority of Community's preferred stock, of which 39,078 shares are outstanding. Dividends on the preferred have been in arrears in 1934 and 1935.

Regions served by Community include Peoria, Ill., Greenwich, Conn., Lexington, Ky., Marion and Tiffin, Ohio, Williamsport and Washington, Penna., and New Rochelle, New York.

Conway Leaves the SEC To Join Eberstadt Firm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2—E. B. Conway has become associated with the investment banking firm of F. Eberstadt & Co. Mr. Conway resigned as senior attorney of the Securities and Exchange Commission at the regional office here to fill the new position.

Mr. Conway was graduated from Holy Cross in 1926 and from Harvard law school three years later. He was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar in 1930 and was with the Boston law firm of Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins until he joined the legal staff of the SEC in 1934.

Telephone Shows Net 1935 Income Of $7.11 a Share

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—American Telephone & Telegraph Co., in its annual report disclosed a gain in its earnings for 1935.

Net income of the system applicable to stock of the company was $132,794,782, or $7.11 a share, compared with $111,167,554, or $5.96 a share in 1934.

Declaring that "the forces of depression are on the wane," Walter S. Gifford, president, said: "There is every reason to expect that a widening demand for telephone service will be experienced in the future.

"The fact that there have been substantial net gains in the number of telephones in service during the past two years is impressive evidence on this score."

Number of Telephones Up

The company reported 1935 gains in the number of telephones in service and in the number of telephone calls, both local and long distance.

The number of stockholders declined to 657,000 at the end of 1935 from 675,000 on Dec. 31, 1934.

The number of Bell System telephones in service increased 466,500 in 1935, compared with an increase of 298,000 in 1934.

At the end of the year 13,344,000 telephones were in service, or 1,746,000 less than the peak reached in 1930.

During 1935 the average daily number of telephone calls was 61,000,000. Local calls gained 4.1 per cent over 1934, while toll and long distancec alls were up 4.6 per cent.

Operating revenues of the system totaled $934,400,000 and total operating expenses were $651,400,000.

This compared with 1934 operating revenues of $884,500,000 and operating expenses of $616,000,000 in 1934.

Tax Rise $9,600,000

"As the result of legislation passed in 1935, federal taxes alone will be increased in 1936, without considering the effect of any change in pay roll or earnings, by about $9,000,000 of which some $4,000,000 is the new tax for unemployment compensation," it was stated.

Cash assets of the system at the end of the year, including funds temporarily invested in Government obligations, but exclusive of $44,000,000 deposited for retirement of Southwestern Bell 5 per cent bonds on Feb. 1, 1936, were $268,000,000, of which amount American Telephone & Telegraph held $213,000,000.

At the end of 1934 the system's cash assets totaled $255,000,000 of which the parent company held $199,000,000.

Your Income Tax

This is the twentieth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue explaining the federal income tax.

Bad Debts—Year in Which Deductible

To be allowed as a deduction from gross income, a bad debt must have been determined by the taxpayer to be worthless within the taxable year for which it is claimed and, where books are kept, it also must have been charged off within the same year.

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The necessity for this provision is obvious. If a debt could be deducted without the requirement that it be charged off the taxpayer's books, the certainty of its worthlessness would be open to question. Neither the taxpayer nor the Government could be certain that a debt would not be claimed more than once.

If a bad debt were allowed as a deduction, without regard to the year when it became worthless, such charges could be accumulated to be deducted in a year when there was a large income.

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The burden is upon the taxpayer to show that a debt claimed as a deduction was without value during the taxable year. A statement should be attached to the return showing the propriety of any deductions for bad debt. If in the exercise of sound business judgment a taxpayer concludes, after making every reasonable effort to determine whether there is likelihood of recovery, that the debt is of no value, deduction for such debt is allowable. Court action as proof that the debt is worthless is not essential.

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It is optional with the taxpayer, in a year prior to that in which a debt becomes wholly worthless, to take a deduction for partial loss if partial worthlessness occurs. If it can be shown that upon maturity of a bond, mortgage, or note evidencing a debt it will not be paid in full, the partial loss is deductible.

Cocoa Futures Advance 8 to 11 Points in Week

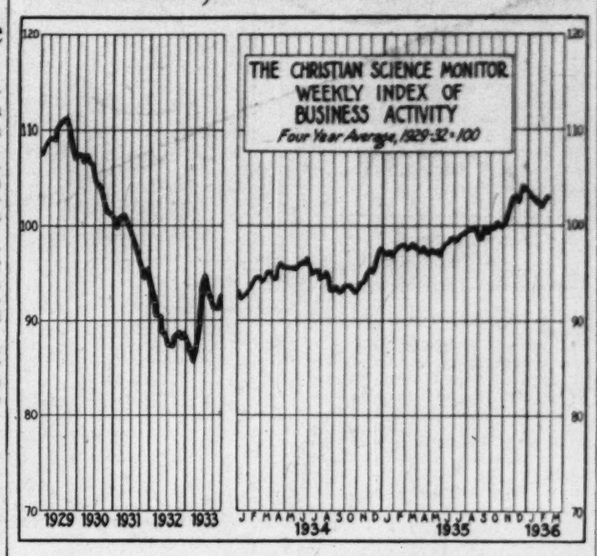
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2—Cocoa futures advanced 8 to 11 points in the week ended Feb. 28, influenced by the strong spot demand, according to the New York Cocoa Exchange.

Manufacturers reported an unusually good demand for chocolate products with some plants working on 24-hour schedules. These reports were more or less confirmed by the insistent demand for spot cocoa at premium prices over futures quotations. Trading on the cocoa exchange was also featured by the appearance of bids for large quantities of March and May cocoa at market prices.

The New York Cocoa Exchange reported that arrivals in the United States from Jan. 1 to Feb. 27 were 804,021 bags compared with 1,011,039 bags in the like period in 1935. New York warehouse stocks showed a decline of 4000 bags for the week, bringing the total down to 756,605 bags.

Monitor's Business Index Has Advance, First Time for 1936



For the first time in 1936 The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of business activity shows an increase. Final corrected figures for the index on Feb. 15 and preliminary data for the Feb. 22 index registered advances. Although favorable, the upturn was not decisive, the rise being from 102.5 on Feb. 15 to 102.9 on Feb. 22 (prelim.).

Reasons for this increase were found in adjusted data on bank debits outside New York City, and an increase (in adjusted figures) in electric power production. The decrease in miscellaneous car loadings was slightly greater than seasonal and had virtually no depressional effect on the index. Besides showing an advance, the period also set a mark comfortably above the 97.7 registered a year ago.

Gain in bank debits exceeded the usual mid-month pickup and were general throughout the country. Largest gains were scheduled in the Middle West, smallest in the Southeast.

Returns indicated kilowatt output slightly below the previous week. When, however, these figures received correctionals for the Washington's birthday holiday and seasonal factors, they reached a new high and this was an important contributing factor to the week's showing.

The durable goods industry continued its recent forward stride. Railroad orders for rails, locomotives and freight cars continued to increase, steel output rose further and railroad purchases of steel are estimated by the magazine "Steel" to have totaled more than 600,000 tons since Dec. 1.

On the unfavorable side are the effects of the continued cold; the tie-up in shipments, the clamp on retail sales, the hindrance to construction, the sharp decrease in automobile output and the increase in unemployment.

The following table gives the weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and related to the base, 1929-32 average, as 100:

	Feb. 22,* 1936	Feb. 15, 1936	Feb. 23, 1935
Combined index	102.9	102.5	97.7
By debits outside N. Y. C.	94.7	93.9	92.2
Elec power prod	119.6	118.2	106.2
Car loadings, misc	94.5	94.6	94.7

*Preliminary.

Representative List Of Stocks Up In 11 Months 79 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2—An increase of 79 per cent in the market value of 100 representative common stocks has been recorded in 11 months of market advance, says Frazier Jelke & Co. The stocks used in the compilation were appraised Feb. 29 at $20,608,620,000, compared with $11,647,030,000 on March 31, 1935, a rise of $8,961,590,000. During this period the utilities, mines, motors, steels and building shares have more than doubled in value.

In February the market appraisal of the 100 stocks increased $395,797,000, or 1.8 per cent; nine of the 13 sub-groups advancing. The largest rise was a gain of $138,549,000 in the steels. The utilities declined $193,653,000 during the month.

On a percentage basis the February advances were 16.8 per cent in the steels; 10 per cent in the railroad equipments; 7.3 per cent in the chemicals; 7.2 per cent in the mines; 6.2 per cent in the building shares; 4.7 per cent in the rails; 1.9 per cent in the motors; 1.5 per cent in the miscellaneous industrials, and 6/10 of 1 per cent in the oils.

Declines were 11.8 per cent in the utilities; 1.1 per cent in the foods; 6/10 of 1 per cent in the retail stores, and 2/10 of 1 per cent in the electrical equipments.

New Lumber Orders Exceeding Output

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association reported today the lumber industry, during the holiday week ended Feb. 22, showed 50 per cent of the 1929 weekly production average and 58 per cent of 1929 average shipments.

New business was 6 per cent more than output and shipments 12 per cent greater than production. During the week 558 mills produced 178,348,000 feet of hardwoods and softwoods, shipped 200,640,000 feet and booked orders for 188,722,000 feet.

During the preceding week 573 mills reported shipments 13 per cent more than output and orders 10 per cent greater.

Softwood mills reported production, shipments and orders in excess of the corresponding week last year.

Reorganizations Under Way Of Willys-Overland Co.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 2 (AP)—Word is received here from officials of Empire Securities, Inc., that purchase of over 67 per cent of the outstanding $2,000,000 Willys-Overland Company first mortgage bonds had been effected in New York as a step in a proposed reorganization plan for the concern.

The Empire Securities group is believed to represent several associates of the late John N. Willys.

The creditors committee was notified the bonds of the automobile firm were acquired at $70, and that the agreement with the Empire group whereby it would take in the claims at 25 cents on the dollar is effective.

Current Outlook For Utilities Is Good, Says Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2—Prospects for increased power output and increased earnings give every evidence of outweighing the effect of adverse political factors and the threat that the Government may build additional federal power projects, according to Young & Ottley, Inc., investment managers.

"Of vital importance to the investor in any analysis of utility earnings," it is held, "is the fact that the basic principle of utility regulation, namely a fair return on a fair value of the property devoted to public service, has not been changed. This basic principle rests upon the constitutional prohibition against the taking of property without due process of law.

Can Appeal to Courts

"Utilities are still able to appeal to the courts against lower rates ordered by regulatory bodies which result in bringing down their income below what the courts conceive to be a fair return. The sharp deflation in the price level 1929-1933, and a more critical attitude in fixing valuations on the part of some regulatory commissions and courts, have made this legal safeguard less effective recently than in the past.

"However, with prices and wages turning upward, and with a more conservative trend noted in recent judicial decisions on economic questions, relief from burdensome rate regulation may be obtained from this source as it was after the war."

Effects of Inflation

Discussing the effect which inflation would have on the utility investor, the analysis points out that utility revenues are not as flexible as in the case of many other industries and that expenses will naturally reflect almost immediately any inflationary influences. There would undoubtedly be a pronounced lag, it is explained, before rates could be adjusted in an amount sufficient to compensate for increasing costs if such increases took place rapidly.

"The credit type of inflation may be expected to take effect gradually, however," says the report, "and it is unlikely that the effect upon net revenues would be very serious. In the event of drastic inflation, with sharply rising costs, those companies which primarily produce hydro-electric power will have an obvious advantage in that their operating costs will not tend to rise as much as in the case of steam generating companies. Furthermore, the operating costs of the hydro-electric units are smaller in relation to revenues."

$250,000,000 Spent on Continuous Strip Mills; Millions Yet to Come

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 28 (AP) — George T. Ladd, president of the United Engineering & Foundry Company, declares the steel industry has put $250,000,000 into that modern production giant, the continuous strip mill, and more millions are to come.

Mr. Ladd, whose firm has built 15 of the 22 continuous hot strip mills operating in the country, said they are constantly becoming bigger and more efficient. His company is now building a 100-inch mill for the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation which will be the largest in the world.

The United Engineering president also told a group of the American Banking Institute in a talk last night that the worker has not lost out in the great modernization program of the last decade. He said:

"In 1923, before any mills of the modern type had been installed, the workingman's share of every dollar's worth of sheet steel sold was 37.7 cents; in 1934 it was 38.2 cents.

"While the price per pound of products decreased practically 50 per cent, tonnage produced has almost doubled, so that confining ourselves to the strip steel industry, labor's share has not been essentially altered."

Mr. Ladd told the bankers that in the 3,750,000 motorcars built last year, requiring between 50 and 60 per cent by weight of strip steel, the industry contracted for 2,000,000 tons or about 30 per cent of such steel output.

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President Signing Farm Act Points Out Three Objectives

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2—President Roosevelt, signing the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, said:

In signing the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, I feel that I am approving a measure which helps to safeguard vital public interests, not only for today, but for generations to come.

This legislation represents an attempt to develop, out of the far-reaching and partly emergency efforts under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, a long-time program for American agriculture.

Three Major Objectives

The new law has three major objectives which are inseparably and of necessity linked with the national welfare.

The first of these aims is conservation of the soil itself through wise and proper land use.

The second purpose is the re-establishment and maintenance of farm income at fair levels so that the great gains made by agriculture in the past three years can be preserved and national recovery can continue.

The third major objective is the protection of consumers by assuring adequate supplies of food and fiber now and in the future.

Payment for Land Use

The Federal Government, with an annual expenditure far less than the actual yearly wastage of fertility by erosion in the past, will make grants of money to farmers, conditioned upon actual evidence of good land use.

Thus, in carrying out the soil conservation plan, there will be provided a positive incentive to and protection for those who voluntarily shift from soil-depleting surplus crops, such as cotton, corn, wheat and tobacco, into erosion-preventing and soil-building crops, such as grasses and legumes, of which there is no surplus. This will help to bring about and maintain a healthy supply and demand situation for farm commodities, and will have a beneficial effect on farm prices and farm income.

No Farmer Contracts

There will be no contracts with farmers. The program does not control individual production or individual farm commodities.

The absence of production control may make impracticable the attainment of exact parity prices, as defined in the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Nevertheless, I am confident that the farmers, co-operating with the Government, will work hard within existing legal limitations to achieve the new law's goal, which is parity, not of farm prices, but of farm income.

They and we have not abandoned and will not abandon the principle of equality for agriculture.

For Wise Use of Land

In general the new Farm Act follows the outlines of a long-time policy for agriculture which I recommended in my statement of Oct. 25, 1935.

The wise use of land which it seeks to encourage involves sound farm practice and crop rotation as well as soil conservation. The income insurance feature afforded by the conditional payments will help farmers to maintain these beneficial systems of farming without interruption in poor crop years. Long-time adjustments, as I said last October, can be adapted to natural soil advantages of regions and localities.

Of Interest to All

Sound farming is of direct interest not only to farmers but to consumers. To the extent that the new plan succeeds in its aim of preserving and improving farm lands, consumers will share substantially in the benefits.

In years of surplus consumers may lightly take for granted the continuance of adequate supplies of food and fiber; but the recurring dust storms and rivers yellow with silt are a warning that nature's resources will not indefinitely withstand exploitation or negligence. The only permanent protection which can be given consumers must come from conservation practiced by farmers.

Expresses Old Thought

For a long time I have felt that there was need for concerted action to promote good land use. Years ago, as Governor of the State of New York, I took such steps as I could in that direction, and I described them in detail in a speech at French Lick, Ind., June 2, 1931, on the subject, "Acres Fit and Unfit."

I said that, having reached a determination as to the best use of land, "we arrived at once at the larger problem of getting men, women and children — in other words, population — to go along with a program and carry it out." I said that "government itself must take steps, with approval of the governed, to see that plans become realities."

Thought of Nation

As I made that speech I was thinking in terms of my state, of other states and of the nation. Now this new act incorporates a system of federal aid to function when state co-operation with the Federal Government can be arranged.

The provision for state-federal co-operation, beginning not later than Jan. 1, 1938, will mark a further application of the principle of shared responsibility. This is in accord with the strong feature of the agricultural adjustment programs which operated in a democratic manner through co-operation with the state and land grant colleges, state committees, county associations and county committees, township committees and individual farmers.

Soil Writes History

The history of every nation is eventually written in the way in which it cares for its soil.

The United States, as evidenced by the progressive public opinion and vigorous demand which resulted in the enactment of this law, is now emerging from its youthful stage of heedless exploitation and is beginning to realize the supreme importance of treating the soil well.

I do not regard this Farm Act as a panacea or as a final plan. Rather I consider it a new basis to build and improve upon, as experience discloses its points of weakness and of strength.

Aiming at justice for agriculture and self-interest for the nation, the plan seeks to salvage and conserve the greatest values in human life and resources with which this nation is endowed.

British Prepared To Push Oil Ban

(Continued from Page 1)

a speedy end by prompt and forceful new sanctions.

M. Flandin, who was the French Premier when Pierre Laval made the undisclosed bargain with Premier Mussolini of Italy is obviously reluctant to support more energetic measures, though it is thought he will do so if Britain insists and gives pledges regarding assistance in the Rhineland.

Wait for Leadership

Russia is plainly showing concern for her own position and seems desirous of proceeding cautiously. In short there is a noticeable hesitation which will only be overcome if a strong lead is forthcoming from some quarter.

Nevertheless, while the present wish appears to be to drop oil sanctions, milder proposals are put forward. Thus it is suggested that the proposals of the experts on existing sanctions should be adopted, tightening the boycott on Italian exports.

At present, Italian goods which have been increased in value by 25 per cent by transformation in transmitting countries are exempted. Experience has shown that this provides a large loophole. Fifty per cent additional value is therefore proposed.

Blockade Ruled Out

Another scheme which Mr. Eden is said to favor is to close ports of League members to Italian shipping. This would undoubtedly be a severe blow to Italy. There is, however, considerable opposition. It is argued that this proposal makes some approach to a blockade which it was agreed to rule out of consideration.

Though Italy sends no special delegation, Renato Bova Scoppa, who is stationed here, watches the proceedings for Italy and a press service is maintained. Hints at a willingness to discuss peace are disseminated.

Sino-League Co-operation

It is interesting to note in view of the Japanese upheaval that by a coincidence the China committee of the Council is convoked for today ostensibly to study a plan of technical co-operation between the League and China.

The committe is presided over by Stanley M. Bruce of Australia, and the members represent Britain, Italy, France, Denmark, Spain and Roumania, with the United States sending an unofficial observer.

At the same time Venezuela, one of the chief oil supplying countries, has asked for the assistance of an economic expert and the League has nominated Pierre Denis.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open weekdays, 9 to 4 except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Reproduction of drawings by Raphael, Michelangelo, Dürer and Rembrandt. Seventeenth and eighteenth century portraits lent by Booth Tarkington. Paintings and drawings by Van Gogh. Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock.

Boston Public Library—Fifth Annual Exhibition of the Suburban Stamp and Curio Club (Exhibition Room). Through March 29.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4. Admission 25 cents; music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free, music at 2.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain, Mass.—Open daily and on holidays, from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Exhibitions include miniature habitat group of dinosaurs, modeled by three WPA artists; animal tracks, Eskimo material, Mexican glasswork and birds.

Foster Brothers—General exhibit of color prints.

Robert C. Vose Galleries—Annual Exhibition by the Boston Society of Water Color Painters. Drawings by Joseph T. Higgins. Through March 7.

Boston Art Club—Sculpture by Cyrus Dallin. Flower and garden paintings and garden sculpture by Arthur F. Musgrave. Through March 14.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—French and Italian drawings, eighteenth century American water colors. Prints by Hogarth. Bronze stallion by Herbert Haseltine. Week days, 9 to 5; closed Sundays and holidays.

Holman's Print Shop—Exhibition of autographs.

Old Corner Lending Library — Exhibition of water colors by Walter H. Kilham.

Women's City Club—Paintings by Martha Crocker.

Junior League—Exhibition by Mariette Lydis. Members' Annual Prize Show.

Grace Horne Gallery—Portraits by Keith Martin. Paintings of Maine and Nova Scotia by Rosamond S. Newberry. March 3-21.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Paintings by Josephine Clute of Children's Toys and of Flowers. Through March.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Drypoints by Samuel Chamberlain. Through March.

Fine Arts Guild, Cambridge—New Drawings and Sculpture, by Marta Adams. March 3-21.

Women's Republican Club — Drawings by Beatrice Field.

Boston City Club—Oil paintings; pen and ink drawings by the Rev. Phillips E. Osgood. Through March 9.

Number Ten Gallery — Van Gogh prints and drawings. Through March 17.

Harley Perkins Gallery—Water colors by Carl Gordon Cutler. Through March 14.

Copley Society — Exhibition by Elizabeth Taylor Watson. Through March 6.

Guild of Boston Artists—Exhibitions by members of guild. March 14.

(Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Monday.)

Challenged, Not Wrecked, W. C. T. U. Meeting Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE, S. C.—No note of discouragement manifested itself among the 200 women delegates attending the annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of South Carolina here. "We are not wrecked; we are challenged," declared Mrs. M. O. J. Kreps, state evangelistic director, in sounding the keynote of the meeting.

An interesting address on the Centenary Star, an educational fund the organization is raising in celebration of Francis E. Willard's centennial anniversary in 1939, was delivered by Miss Helen Louise Byrnes of California. The convention lasted three days.

Why Chicago Changed Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago, March 2

THE responsibility for Chicago's change in time is placed on modern transportation and communication. It's the same old story of 50 years ago, only now it appears in modern garb. Fast express planes now leave Chicago to land five hours later in New York, and the radio brings both cities within earshot of each other.

The last time Chicago made a change was for similar reasons. When it took two weeks to send a message by pony express to New York, time differences were of small account. But when steam carriages and telegraph came into being, pioneer America took on a new tempo.

In 1883 four standard time zones were adopted, despite cries of "meddling with the Lord's time." Previously, every city and town set its own clock by the sun, and scarcely two agreed. Yet the railroads, prime movers in the change, did not legalize their use of standard time until 1919, when Congress gave regulatory powers to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Chicago Now East By Its Adoption Of New York Time

(Continued from Page 1)

ing to get the I. C. C. to reverse its decision. Wisconsin, on the other hand, strenuously opposed the change at the hearings.

After all, why "daylight saving" in winter, many people are asking? Who wanted it? There is a widespread and frankly expressed belief that it came about as a result of the Chicago Tribune's aggressive campaign in its behalf. The Tribune and the Chicago Daily News have been waging a battle over the issue for months. The two papers have carefully avoided mentioning each other's position on the matter, but many observers note that the change gives the Tribune an apparent advantage over the News.

The News is an evening paper. It has furnished homeward bound workers with an edition containing complete market reports. But now that Chicago has turned clocks one hour ahead, the News loses one hour's time between the closing of the Wall Street markets and the deadline for its complete markets edition, except, of course, in the summer months when New York City goes on fast time.

This hour which the News loses is seen as an advantage to the Tribune, for it can offer complete markets to its morning readers who did not get them in the evening paper.

As a result of the opposite positions taken by the two newspapers, Chicagoans who read both of them have for months been getting a wealth of endorsements for the change in their morning newspaper, and an equal abundance of protests in their evening sheet.

They have heard from prominent and influential citizens that the change in time will benefit the health of the city, especially children, giving them more sun in the late afternoon in winter; that it will decrease automobile mishaps which occur because of afternoon darkness; that it will save light bills in winter. And they have heard from other prominent and influential citizens that it will not benefit the health of the city; that it will increase motor accidents; that it will inconvenience many, and so on.

All this discussion has aroused much interest here in the problem of standard time. Standard time, it has learned, was originally adopted at the insistence of the railroads, which found it difficult to run their transcontinental lines on the great varieties of sun time which the country used prior to 1883. A New York State schoolteacher, Dr. Charles Ferdinand Dowd, is credited with having invented the system of one-hour time zones. It took him 12 years to get the railroads interested, but with their support he saw his plan enacted into law.

Boundaries Arbitrary

The boundaries of the zones were, of course, somewhat arbitrary. Being located in relation to geographic meridians, some of them divided states. Gradually many inconveniences were wiped out by the shifting of the lines. North Dakota, for example, petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for a ruling which would bring the greater part of its territory under central time and was granted permission to push the central time boundary West in 1921. A number of cities, Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Columbus, have changed their time to conform with the East.

The peculiarity about Chicago is that it lies rather far from the zone whose time it has now adopted. Central time puts Chicago 10 minutes ahead of its normal sun time. Eastern time puts it 50 minutes ahead. Then it has the problem of relationships with a large central time area surrounding it. Some 14 suburbs have changed their time to conform with the new Chicago ordinance, but other cities, just a little beyond the suburban status, have not changed. Cities like Aurora and Elgin are homes of many commuters, but they are also trading centers for farmers, and at present they are considering the desires of their customers.

But clocks are ticking along in Chicago on the new time, regardless of all the argument. But if the Federation of Labor succeeds in getting 350,000 signatures to its petition for a popular vote, there may be more clock setting in the future.

Curb Parking Meters Opposed in Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Opposition to the proposed installation of parking meters in Birmingham like those recently installed in Oklahoma City, has been voiced by the Alabama Motorists Association in a statement declaring the machines would cost the motorists of this city from $150,000 to $200,000 a year and would not solve the parking problem.

Asserting the "free trial," offered by the parking meter representatives who were in Birmingham conferring with Commissioners Downs and Robinson, is a "joker," the association pointed out that the free trial of 120 days would cost Birmingham motorists $58,000.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Toronto (Sixth Church): St. Clair Theater, 3 p. m., March 8.

England

Gloucestershire

Bristol: Colston Hall, 8 p. m., March 12.
Cheltenham: Town Hall, 8 p. m., March 13.

Middlesex

Pinner: The Langham Cinema, 3:15 p. m., March 8.

Norfolk

Norwich: Samson and Hercules House, Tombland, 3 p. m., March 8.

Staffordshire

Wolverhampton: Baths Assembly Hall, Bath Place, 7:30 p. m., March 10.

Surrey

Mitcham (auspices First Church, Croydon, and First Church, Sutton): Mitcham Baths, London Road, 8 p. m., March 9.

Yorkshire

Leeds (First Church): Victoria Hall, Town Hall, 8 p. m., March 12.

Scotland

Ayrshire

Ayr: Town Hall, 8 p. m., March 9.

United States

Alabama

Birmingham (Second Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 10. Radiocast Station WSGN, 1310 kilocycles.

Arkansas

Jonesboro: Temple Israel, South Main Street, 3 p. m., March 8.

California

Coalinga: Sunset School, Sunset Avenue, 8 p. m., March 12.
Fillmore: Fillmore High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 8.
Los Angeles (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 4200 South Flower Street, 8 p. m., March 9.
Los Angeles (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 936 West Forty-ninth Street, 8 p. m., March 10.
Manteca: Manteca Union High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 8.
Morgan Hill: Grammar School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., March 8.
Oakland (Seventh Church): Scottish Rite Temple, 1547 Oak Street, 8 p. m., March 10.
Redondo Beach: Central School Auditorium, Elena Avenue at Emerald Street, 8 p. m., March 12.
Riverside: Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 13.
Salinas: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 9.
Taft: Lincoln School Auditorium, Sixth and Warren Streets, 8 p. m., March 13.

Florida

Coral Gables: Church Auditorium, Le Jeune Road at Avenue Andalusia, 8:15 p. m., March 13.
Stuart: Lyric Theater, 3 p. m., March 8.

Georgia

Albany: Valencia Room, New Albany Hotel, 8 p. m., March 12.

Illinois

Chicago (Second Church): Church Edifice, Wrightwood and Pine Grove Avenues, 8 p. m., March 12.
Chicago (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 4840 Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., March 10.
Chicago (Twentieth Church): Nortown Theater, 6320 North Western Avenue, 12 m to 1 p. m., March 12.
Morris: Community Room, Center School, 8 p. m., March 10.

Indiana

Columbus: Columbus Chamber of Commerce, Fifth and Franklin Streets, 3 p. m., March 8.
Fort Wayne: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 9.
Indianapolis (Third Church): Cadle Tabernacle, 8 p. m., March 9.
Princeton: Roxy Theater, 8 p. m., March 10.
Whiting: Community House Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 9.

Iowa

Council Bluffs: Church Edifice, Washington Avenue and North First Street, 8 p. m., March 10.

Kansas

Dodge City: Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 13.

Maryland

Baltimore (Third Church): Lyric Theater, 3:30 p. m., March 8.

Massachusetts

Boston (Second Church): Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury, 8 p. m., March 13.

Michigan

Detroit (First Church): Church Edifice, Cass and Hancock Avenues, 8 p. m., March 12.
Detroit (Third Church): Church Auditorium, Second Boulevard and Seward Avenue, 8 p. m., March 13.
Hillsdale: Hillsdale High School Auditorium, 4 p. m., March 8.
Marshall: High School Auditorium, 4 p. m., March 8.

Mississippi

Meridian (Second Church): Saenger Temple Theater, Eighth Street and Twenty-fourth Avenue, 3 p. m., March 8.

Missouri

Independence: First Christian Church, Pleasant and Kansas Streets, 8 p. m., March 12.
Jefferson City: Public Library, 8 p. m., March 12.
Kansas City (Third Church): Church Edifice, 3951 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., March 13.
Kansas City (joint lecture): Ivanhoe Masonic Temple, Linwood Boulevard and Park Avenue, 8 p. m., March 14.
St. Joseph: Church Edifice, Twelfth and Felix Streets, 8 p. m., March 13.
St. Louis (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 2736 Natural Bridge Avenue, 8 p. m., March 10.

New Jersey

East Orange: Auditorium, East Orange High School, 3:30 p. m., March 8.
Union City: Emerson High School, New York Avenue and Eighteenth Street, 8:15 p. m., March 10.

New York

Auburn: Osborne Hall, 25 South Street, 8 p. m., March 13.
Freeport: Freeport High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., March 12.
Queens Village: Church Edifice, Two Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Ninety-third Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 10.
Richmond Hill: Sunday School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., March 14.
Staten Island (First Church): Church Edifice, Castleton and Oakland Avenues, 8:15 p. m., March 13.

North Carolina

Durham: Junior High School, Morgan and North Duke Streets, 3 p. m., March 8.
Winston-Salem: Carolina Theater, Fourth and Marshall Streets, 3:30 p. m., March 8.

Ohio

Columbus (Organization at Ohio State University): University Hall Chapel. Ohio State University Campus, 8:15 p. m., March 10.
Marietta: Parish Hall, First Congregational Church, 318 Front Street, 8:15 p. m., March 9.

Pennsylvania

York (Second Church): York Theater, East Market Street, 3:15 p. m., March 8.

Rhode Island

Newport: Church Edifice, 100 Touro Street, 8 p. m., March 10.

Tennessee

Memphis (First Church): Goodwyn Institute, Madison and Third Streets, 8 p. m., March 12.

Texas

Houston (First Church): City Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 8.

Virginia

Roanoke: Church Auditorium, Church Avenue and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., March 9.

Washington

Blaine: Municipal Hall, 3:15 p. m., March 8.
Seattle (First Church): Church Edifice, Sixteenth Avenue at East Denny Way, 8 p. m., March 10. Radiocast Station KJR, 970 kilocycles.
Snohomish: Snohomish High School Auditorium, Fifth and Avenue D, 8 p. m., March 9.

U. S. Abandons Right To Intervene in Panama

(Continued from Page 1)

Italian Government; and that while American ship owners and users are warned, this is not the same as keeping shipments off American craft altogether.

High Moral Duty

President Roosevelt added in his statement:

"It is true that the high moral duty I have urged on our people of restricting their exports of essential war materials to either belligerent to approximately the normal peacetime basis has not been the subject of legislation. Nevertheless, it is clear to me that greatly to exceed that basis, with the result of earning profits not possible during peace, and especially with the result of giving actual assistance to the carrying on of war, would serve to magnify the very evil of war which we seek to prevent."

The extended neutrality policy falls short of the hopes of some foreign policy students in two respects: it does not provide for a rigid embargo on war materials, but simply restricts loans or credits for that purpose; it applies all restrictions impartially to both belligerents, instead of discriminating between aggressor and agressed.

President's Statement

The President's statement on neutrality follows:

"By the resolution approved Aug. 31, 1935, a definite step was taken toward enabling this country to maintain its neutrality and avoid being drawn into wars involving other nations. It provided that in the event of the Executive proclaiming the existence of such a war, thereupon an embargo would attach to the exportation of arms, ammunition and implements of war destined to any belligerent country. It also authorized the Executive to warn citizens of this country against traveling as passengers on the vessels of any belligerent except at their own risk.

"By the resolution I have just signed the operation of the August resolution is extended and strengthened until May 1, 1937. A new and definite step is taken by providing in substance that, when an embargo becomes effective, obligations of any belligerent government issued after the date of the proclamation shall not be purchased or sold in this country, and no loan or credit extended to such government, but with authority to the Executive, if our interests require, to except from the prohibition commercial credits and short-time loans in aid of legal transactions. In addition, it in general exempts the other republics of this hemisphere from the operation of the law.

New Proclamation

"Following the August enactment, promptly on Oct. 5, 1935, I issued a proclamation which made effective the embargo with respect to exportations to Italy and Ethiopia, and I have now issued a new proclamation in order to meet the requirements of the new enactment.

"The policies announced by the Secretary of State and myself at the time of and subsequent to the issuance of the original proclamation will be maintained in effect. It is true that the high moral duty I have urged on our people of restricting their exports of essential war materials to either belligerent to approximately the normal peacetime basis has not been the subject of legislation. Nevertheless, it is clear to me that greatly to exceed that basis, with the result of earning profits not possible during peace, and especially with the result of giving actual assistance to the carrying on of war, would serve to magnify the very evil of war which we seek to prevent. This being my view, I renew the appeal made last October to the American people that they so conduct their trade with belligerent nations that it cannot be said that they are seizing new opportunities for profit or that by changing their peacetime trade they give aid to the continuation of war."

AAA Substitute in Effect

(Continued from Page 1)

to determine whether individual farmers have complied with the regulations in such a manner as to entitle him to a government check.

Permanent in Two Years

Direct disbursement of federal funds to farmers is considered a temporary expedient.

After the first two years, the law provides that the control system shall be put on a permanent basis under state administration. Federal grants will be made to states adopting laws that meet approval of the Department of Agriculture. If a state disapproves the plan, the Federal Government will withdraw its participation.

The new farm plan made its appearance the very week the Supreme Court declared the AAA unconstitutional. It was presented to leaders of 70 farm organizations by Secretary Wallace at a special conference and met with general approval.

Action Short and Swift

Shortly thereafter, it was the subject of a conference between congressional leaders and President Roosevelt and now, less than two months since the outlaw of the AAA, has passed both House and Senate and become the law of the land.

When AAA contracts were invalidated, 3,000,000 farmers were left free to increase the size of their plantings. Both the President and Scretary Wallace predicted dire consequences from falling farm prices should the Government not continue to give farmers some monetary encouragement to keep their crops down to a reduced level. Unlike the NRA, the AAA was not allowed to sink into oblivion.

President Defines Act

The objective of the new act as defined by President Roosevelt is "to so manage physical use of land in the United States that we will not only maintain soil fertility but we will hand on to the next generation a country with better productive power and a greater permanency of land use than the one we inherited from the previous generation."

As set forth in the law itself its purposes are: "(a) Preservation and improvement of soil fertility; (b) promotion of the economic use of land; (c) diminution of exploitation and unprofitable use of national soil resources; (d) provision for, and maintenance of, a continuous and stable supply of agricultural commodities adequate to meet domestic and foreign consumer requirements at prices fair to both producers and consumers thereof; (e) re-establishment and maintenance of farm purchasing power."

Difficult of Administration

Although the new law itself is simple, administration promises to be a highly complicated procedure. The first problem will be to determine the conditions to be complied with by farmers who are to get federal checks; committees must be elected and supervised in every county in the country; later state soil conservation programs will have to be approved. Admittedly, the chances for abuse by politicians and farmers exist, especially since there are to be no written contracts.

Under the AAA, production was controlled by the size of the crop, in bushels or pounds.

From Crops to Acreage

Under the new plan, regulation will be through reduction of planted acres. As the first step of the vast undertaking, the department plans to lay off the country into regions, study crop prospects in each section and map desirable cuts accordingly.

Complaints against the new system are already forthcoming from dairy interests which want to make sure that the acreage turned over to grass and legumes will not be used for cow feed and thus increase the production of milk and other dairy products, adding to an already existing surplus.

For Consumer Protection

Inserted in the bill as it passed through Congress was a so-called consumer protective amendment instructing the Secretary of Agriculture to re-establish the pre-war ratio of farmers' net income to that of city dwellers without cutting production below the normal human consumption in 1920-29. This will make extra work of economists and stitisticians.

New Deal legal experts who worked on the new law believe that the Supreme Court left a loophole in its AAA decision and that they have successfully crawled through it in writing the sustitute measure. The processing tax has been discarded; instead payments will be made out of general tax funds.

No Taxing for Control

The court said that taxes could not be levied for the specific purpose of controling production.

The court also held that benefit payments could not be used to coerce farmers to regulate their crops. Since there are no contracts to be signed and money is to be paid only after the farmer has actually reduced his acreage, the lawyers believe they have surmounted this objection.

Finally, it is hoped that the scheme of turning administration of the program over to the states within the next two years will remove any possible contention that the Federal Government is going beyond its power in regulating agriculture.

Money Source Undetermined

How the money for the benefit payments is to be raised has not yet been determined. Most widely discussed at present is a possible manufacturers' excise tax that will fall on a wider field than did the processing tax. The law itself makes no provision as to where the money is to come from.

The new law at the present time is the major resting place of the farmers' hope that they will be allowed to continue to receive a government subsidy, similar to that granted other economic groups.

Marketing agreements, dealing especially with milk, fruit and specialty crops will be continued unless wiped out by the Supreme Courut.

Several Other Loans

In addition, there are price-fixing loans offered through the Commodity Credit Corporation on cotton and corn, and also seed loans made to destitute farmers through the Farm Credit Administration, but the scope of these measures is small compared with the ambitious soil conservation plan.

The Bankhead Cotton Control Act, imposing a quota on cotton growers, the Kerr-Smith act which did the same for tobacco, and the potato act, based on the same general principles are all dead letters now.

Much Like Old AAA

Those who see in the new soil conservation law the old AAA in a different form may not be far wrong.

About $440,000,000 is scheduled to go to farmers during the coming year for purpose similar to that for which they were paid $580,000,000 during 1935 and still had $275,000,000 due them when the AAA was declared unconstitutional.

The chief hope of agricutural officials is that their soil conservation scheme will have a happier ending than did the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 50c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Tel.: 1046. Address: 53 South St.
Open daily 9 to 11 a. m. except Saturday
Look for New Hampshire display advertisements in the news section.

TENNEY COAL CO.
HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS
GULF FUEL OILS
COAL—COKE—CLEERCOAL
Tel. 3200

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

Bring your
INSURANCE PROBLEMS
to us.
We are ready and willing to serve you.
DUSTIN & SMITH
88 No. Main Street Tel. 1719

DRI-SHEEN PROCESS
"Food for Fabrics"
Member New Hampshire Cleaners and Dyers Association
Parisian Dry Cleaning Co.
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"
13 So. State Street Concord, N. H.

Headquarters
for the Nationally Advertised
WILBUR COON SHOES
TONKIN & FRASER
61 NORTH MAIN STREET

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

CONCORD (Continued)

GROCERIES
Tam-O-Shanter Brand Canned Goods
The Economy Store
The Gifford Store
The Concord Public Market
The Derry Store
The Curtice Store

CITY
COAL
COMPANY
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
NUTE B. FLANDERS, Mgr.

SPRING SALE of "WEAR-EVER" Aluminum
New 2-egg Poacher 69c
New 4-piece Sauce Pan, set $1.79
New style Sauce Pots, 4 qt. $1.39
Chicken Fryer and Dutch Oven, 10½-inch size $2.95
A. H. BRITTON & CO.
12 North Main Street

SMART and BECOMING

You'll like the result when we do your hair.
Harper Method Shop
14 Park Street
Tel. 2301 Concord, N. H.

CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
The Best of Everything for Your Table
9 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

HALL BROS. CO.
Distributor of FORD Products
FUEL OIL — RANGE OIL
Higher Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1100

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal and New England Coke
29 NO. MAIN ST. Tel. 364 and 365

Gay, Young
PRINTED FROCKS
that are a tonic to winter wardrobes!
HARRY G. EMMONS

Fitch's Tea Room
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

SUPERIOR MARKET
CHOICE MEATS and GROCERIES
36 Pleasant Street Phone 51

You'll always do better at LINCOLN'S
26 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

Nelson
Standard Plumbing
Tel. 1046
Pays for itself with Enduring Service and Savings
Dane
American Radiator Heating

Dora's Smart Shop
36 NORTH MAIN STREET
SMARTER CLOTHES
at Lower Prices

M. D. Ross Chevrolet Co.
take pleasure in announcing their appointment as dealers in
Chevrolet Cars and Trucks
Telephone 1133-1134
Sales and Service
49 So. Main Street
Concord, N. H.

MANCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
288 CONANT STREET Telephone 6604

Planned Charm!
Rooms whose smart character remains with you long after a visit are results of careful planning. Our services will help you avoid the cost of delay—and the hazard of try-try again methods.
THE DRAPERY STUDIO
FRANKLIN AND WEST CENTRAL STS.

PIPER-McINTIRE CO.
Short Wave Radios
We will gladly demonstrate one for you. Enjoy important programs from all over the world.
RCA-VICTOR, PHILCO and Others
This is your music store, Trade in Manchester.
823 ELM STREET

For Quick Heat and Economy Use
Manchester Coke
Made in Manchester by Manchester Workers
MANCHESTER GAS CO.
PHONE 1216

THE RUEMELY PRESS
PRINTING
of Every Description
143 HANOVER ST. Tel. 2055

MANCHESTER (Continued)

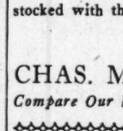
MANCHESTER FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
OFFERS
Four Types of
Federal Savings & Loan Shares
Last dividend 4%.
1% extra for systematic savings.
also
LOANS
To Build — Remodel or Re-Finance
YOUR HOME
Safe—Economical—Convenient

After-Inventory Furniture Event
Don't Miss This Opportunity to Secure High Grade Furniture and Rugs at Drastic Reductions. New Spring Merchandise Included.
C. A. HOITT CO.
Valley & Wilson Streets

SPRING CLOTHES
NO! Clothes do not make the man—nor do spring clothes make spring—but they surely help. We are well stocked with the newest styles.
CHAS. M. FLOYD CO.
Compare Our Values With All Others

MISS MARY CAHILL
Milliner
Small, smart hats with veils, bows and flowers that make up a collection from which it is a joy to choose.
A SPRING HAT IS A NECESSITY NOW
MISS LILI CHATIER
Dress Shop
Stunningly Individually Styled DRESSES for SPRING
The Fashion Center for SPORT or AFTERNOON FROCKS
66 HANOVER STREET

J. HODGE CO.
Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
MARTIN-SENOUR
Monarch Paint
100% PURE
Interior, Exterior, Quick Drying Enamels, Varnishes.
Office and Factory, 485 Elm Street

Why not develop a

Modish Two-piece Suit
in
Dorothea Mercerized Cotton?
Free Instructions
YE QUAKER SHOP
59 Hanover Street

KNOX Sparkling GELATINE
and other Monitor-advertised products

Steele's Service Stores
815 Chestnut Phone 296
756 Elm Phone 4567

McLane and Taylor
The largest fur storage vaults in New Hampshire.
REPAIRING CLEANING REMODELING STORAGE
Simply bring or send your work and we will put it in the condition you wish it to be.
624 WILLOW STREET Phone 1480

The Broderick Hair Shop

Miss Broderick is featuring the
New Eugené Croquignole Permanent
It is good for your hair.
66 Hanover St. Tel. 2311

BOOKS
to Buy or Borrow
at
The BOOK NOOK
9 STARK STREET

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

BEE HIVE
HESS & COMPANY
FOUNDED 1883
Newport's Modern Department Store
We would welcome readers of The Christian Science Monitor as charge account customers
Tel. 4344 159 THAMES STREET

BELMONT DELICATESSEN
Fancy Delicacies
Imported Groceries and Cheeses
70 BROADWAY TEL. 1445

GUSTAVE J. S. WHITE
INCORPORATED
Real Estate and Insurance
37 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 4200

D. J. Sullivan Company
Coal
Coke, Wood
Fuel Oils
TELEPHONE 878
515 THAMES STREET
Estate of William E. Sullivan. Arthur L. Sullivan

NEWPORT (Continued)

"Where you always get good butter"
THE VERY HIGHEST GRADE Butter that can be produced, sold at
JAMES A. EDDY SONS
237 Thames Street Tel. 109

C. P. WILLIAMS
Grocer
I also carry HEINZ, MONARCH and HATCHET BRAND Products
TELEPHONE 11 26 BROADWAY

KAY'S

For Shoes
158-160 Thames St., Newport, R. I.
"Famous Makes from Famous Makers"

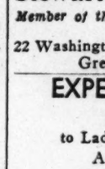
GREASON'S LAUNDRY
The Best in Laundry Service
387 THAMES ST. Phone 2417

"Say it with Flowers"
Stewart Ritchie, Florist
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
22 Washington Square Tel. 918
Greenhouses Tel. 86

EXPERT FURRIERS
TAILORING
to Ladies and Gentlemen
ALTERATIONS
MacLENNAN
207 Thames Street Tel. 940
THE CENTURY STORE

William Leys
Dry Goods Company
Newport's Progressive Department Store
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

NEWPORT OIL BURNER CORP.
TIMKEN
SILENT AUTOMATIC
OIL BURNERS
LAWSON MOTOR SALES
CHEVROLET
Only Authorized Chevrolet Sales and Service Agency in Newport, R. I.
Authorized FIRESTONE TIRE Dealer
Tel. 703 37 MILL STREET


REMINGTON WARD PRINTING
34 CLARKE STREET
TEL. 3107

The Arnold Art Store
Picture Framing, Cards, Stationery
Lending Library
(Home-made Cakes, Pies and Bread)
24 BROADWAY Tel. 2273

PROVIDENCE

ROLLINSON and HEY
PRINTERS
45 RICHMOND STREET

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

BARROWS COAL CO., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
TEL. 962 BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

CRUTCHFIELD'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Telephones 504-505-506
Lynchburg, Virginia

BIBEE'S
Lynchburg's Own Chain
Groceries — Choice Meats

Shop at
MILLNER'S
for Advanced Spring Styles
TELEPHONE 3040
LYNCHBURG VIRGINIA

DOYLE, Florists
"Flowers—according to Doyle"
TELEPHONE 892
MEMBERS OF THE FLORISTS' TELEGRAPH DELIVERY ASSOCIATION

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

LYNCHBURG (Continued)

Dillons & Co.
New Spring Styles Arriving Daily
Telephone 861
916 Main St. Lynchburg, Va.

NEWPORT NEWS

FALCONER'S
111 WASHINGTON AVENUE
Complete Line of
Toilet Goods

NORFOLK

The Sign of Quality Foods
PENDER'S D-P PENDER'S
LOWEST PRICES
Phone 25781
Market at Monticello

FRANK R. FORD, Inc.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
Telephone 24461
229 Granby Street, Norfolk, Virginia

PORTSMOUTH

STANDARD HARDWARE Corp.
HARDWARE and BUILDING MATERIALS
603 Middle St. Ph. Portsmouth 1061

RICHMOND

CORRECT TIME
Call 3-1933
We Recommend
TYLER & RYAN COAL CO.

HUMPTY DUMPTY SHOE SHOPPE
4 Doors West of Byrd Theatre
(Open Sat. Eves. until 9 Phone 4-9927)

CHILD LIFE OXFORD

The Ewart Cafeterias
112-114 NORTH FIFTH STREET
112-114 Market St. Norfolk, Va.
522 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

T & T LAUNDRY COMPANY
Mother's Real Helper
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

CORRECT TIME
Dial 3-1933
We Suggest
TIDEWATER HERRING ROE

ROANOKE

Visit the
"APPAREL LOUNGE"
Lazarus
Millinery of Originality and Style
510 SOUTH JEFFERSON STREET

QUALITY PRODUCTS
GARST BROS. DAIRY INC.
DIAL 5501

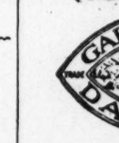
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

NATALIE SHOPPE
Sponsoring Smart Apparel for Women and Misses
301 S. Jefferson Street Roanoke, Va.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

"Cheer Up"
ELITE LAUNDRY CO.
Spring House Cleaning
RUGS and DRAPES
CURTAINS and APPAREL
Send Us Everything Cleanable
Charleston, W. Va. Phone 21-125
Huntington, W. Va. Phone 9-109

LOUISE C. CLAYTON

BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture
Coyle & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 37-131
Branch 13

HUNTINGTON

P. W. BOCKWAY S. C. BEACH
Bockway Plumbing Co.
Plumbing—Heating
Ventilating
Sanitary Engineers
ESTIMATORS CONSULTANTS
1221 FOURTH AVENUE

Charles
427 9th Street Phone 21800

U. S. TIRES
GENERAL ELECTRIC WASHERS
REFRIGERATORS AND RADIOS
Convenient Terms
Thackston Bros. Tire Co.
6th Avenue, 10th Street Phone 5171

Rich Milk
Cream
Dairy Products
Kennedy Dairy Co.
1401 8th Avenue
Phone 8112

WHEELING

EAT AT
HENDERSON'S
(Air Cooled)
Twelfth and Chapline Street
(Opp. Post Office)
BREAKFAST : : LUNCH
DINNER

CANADA

ALBERTA

BANFF

THE ODD CRAFT SHOPS
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR
IMPORTED NOVELTIES
SOUVENIRS
Blanket Sport Coats a Specialty

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Calgary M. 2866, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670
"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china . . . all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth. Phone M83.

FRANK C. LOWE
Insurance Advisor
Specializing in Retirement Annuity Bonds
Representing
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
R 2011 R 1376
Phone M 9266 Res. Phone H 2523

Flowers for All Occasions
STANLEY HENDERSON
Florist
814 FIRST STREET WEST

Finest Dairy Products
CO-OP MILK and CREAM
NUMAID BUTTER
Phone M-5426 for Service

BINNINGS
LIMITED
Coats—Suits—Dresses
Millinery—Lingerie
Hosiery
118 EIGHTH AVENUE, W.

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of
COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1908 222 8th Ave., W. Calgary

Wilson Electric Supplies
ROGERS, MARCONI, PHILCO RADIOS
Electrolux Refrigerators and Cleaners. Easy Washing Machines.
335 8th Ave. W M. 1026
Phone M 4344 Estimates Given

Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Spring Opening March 5th
Showing the Latest in New Millinery.
An Invitation Extended to All at
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1ST ST. W. PHONE M-7833

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27463, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily except Saturday. 102 Commercial Building.
Look for Canada Display Advertising in the News Section.

Shop at Edmonton's Own Store
AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 48 YEARS.
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

SHOES
Quality Shoes at a Price—
$3 to $7
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

LAMB BROS.
"Shoemakers Since Boyhood"
We pay return postage on all repair work mailed to us if over $1.00
10505 JASPER AVE. EDMONTON, ALTA.

Poole Construction Company Limited
733 Tegler Building, Edmonton, Alta.
Telephone 24441
Building—Alterations—Valuations
Remodelling—All Trades

EDMONTON AGENTS
GEORGIANA
Canada's Quality Footwear FOR LADIES
Enjoy Real Comfort NOW
Walk-Rite Style Shoppe Ltd.
10171-3 101ST ST., EDMONTON, ALTA.

Edmonton City Dairy
LIMITED
Phone 25151 109 St. and 102 Ave.

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670
New Shoes for Spring
are being shown in our Men's and Women's Shoe Depts. See them the first time you are down town.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670
COPPER HOSE!
No, they're not metallic . . . but tinted in exciting tones ranging from light golden copper to deep bronze—flattering by moonlight or sunlight!
Choose these grand shades in Lady Hudson sheer chiffon to top hose. Full fashioned of course, at
$1.00 pair
Hosiery, Main Floor

By every test the very best
CITY DAIRY LIMITED
Milk Cream Butter
Phone 87-647
Or Hail the Driver

THE ABSOLUTELY SAFE MILK
Crescent MILK
Crescent Creamery Company, Ltd.
SHERBURN ST., WINNIPEG 37-101

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA
Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311

When in Need
of
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
or
COAL WOOD COKE
Phone 22222
THE WINNIPEG SUPPLY AND FUEL CO., LTD.
812 BOYD BUILDING

ASHDOWN'S
MAIN STREET AT BANNATYNE AVE.
Specializing in Quality
Hardware, Paints, Kitchenware, Electricals, Sporting Goods, Furniture, Floor Coverings.
Reasonable Prices—Prompt Service

WINNIPEG (Continued)

Dependable Service
For Every Member of the Family
Peerless Laundry
45-59 PEARL ST. Phone 22813

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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32 Emerald Street S. Baker 3320

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
GARFIELD 2334

HAMILTON'S DRUGS, Ltd.
7 STORES
Special
Ingersoll Alarm Clocks
Regular $2.00 for $1.69
Guaranteed for 1 year.
We deliver anything anywhere.

Importers British Woolens and Haberdashery
BURBERRY COATS BORSALINO HATS

FASHION-CRAFT
51-53 KING STREET EAST
P. I. GAHAGAN, Mgr. Tel. BAKER 2788

"Hill's Better Bread"
ROLLS AND CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone Regent 478—A driver will call

Shoes Rebuilt Like New
SUPER "SERVIS" SHOE REBUILDERS
"The Utmost in Service"
Just Phone—We Do the Rest

In HAMILTON
IT'S
WILSON'S SHOE STORE
Established in '63
73 KING STREET, EAST

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

We sell a complete line of
RADIOS—All Waves
A letter or phone will entitle you to a free demonstration at your home. Agreeable terms.
WAUGH & MacKEWN
ELECTRICAL SALES and SERVICE
368 DUNDAS STREET MET. 1767

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones, 6 Motor Deliveries

CUMMING
The Clothier
Special Sale
Made to Your Measure
Men's Suits $19.75
Medium Light and Dark
246 DUNDAS STREET
Also at Galt and Stratford

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

Our Famous Thrifty Special
Finished Flat Work 49c
7 lb. or More at 7c per lb.
All Shirts added to bundle, 10c each
AYLMER STEAM LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANERS
487 Richmond Street MET. 5100
ADAM PALMER, Mgr.

FEARNLEY'S
FINER FOODS
Full line all table supplies
Handle only Government Inspected Blue Brand Beef.
Groceteria - Fruits and Vegetables
879 Waterloo St. at Grosvenor
Met. 5404-05 We Deliver

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
50 employees. Modern equipment. 5 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

DAWKINS and DAWKINS
Successors to Cairncross Optical Co.
Barometers, Field Glasses, Goggles and Other Optical Merchandise
METCALF 33 426 CLARENCE ST.

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as the Furniture House of Western Ontario.
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1173

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
FINE SEASONABLE GIFTS
Seeing them is proof.
Thank you for an early visit.
226 Dundas Street Met. 5238

C. R. SUMNER & SONS
Limited
DIAMONDS
WATCHES
JEWELRY
We have three repair artists.
See if our store, stock and assistants don't appeal to you.
392 Richmond St. Met. 5810

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

QUALITY—SERVICE

We Aim to Be Worthy

Plants at

LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, CAYUGA, CARGIL

Smallman & Ingram Limited

Western Ontario's Big Department Store

When buying an electric stove Visit our Electrical Department and see the General Electric.

FOURTH FLOOR

Cairncross' the Chemists

As close to you as your phone.
PROMPT CITY DELIVERY
SODA WATER FOUNTAIN SERVICE
216 Dundas Street St. Joseph Hospital
580 Hamilton Road 616 Dundas Street
Wortley Road

---

oxo

Fine picture developing a real specialty

William Martin Fuel Co.

'blue coal' All Sizes

COKE—CANNEL
ROOSEVELT SMOKELESS

Fuel perfection for your selection.

337 Richmond St. Phone Met. One-One-One

Carling Insurance Agency

We Solicit Your Continued Good Will and Patronage

We represent thirty of the largest companies for every form of insurance.

MARKET LANE, London Met. 2322

Latest Publications for Sale or to Rent

Wendell Holmes Bookshops

London (2 shops) St. Thomas

CARTERS AWNINGS

Canvas Goods

96 King Street Met. 1434

ESTABLISHED 1854

Westland Bros.

Paint—Wallpaper
Painting—Decorating

156 WORTLEY ROAD Met. 1380

OTTAWA

DEVLINS

FURS

Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel

76 SPARKS STREET

There is only one way of removing all soot and dirt, that is by having your furnace cleaned with our Electric Vacuum Machine.

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED

QUEEN 6800 234 BANK STREET

Murphy - Gamble LIMITED

An Optical Salon
More Modern
More Efficient

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.

Invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for

The Ottawa Evening Citizen

INSURANCE

GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN

Since 1870 Ottawa Limited Q 500

Mcintosh & Watts

The China Hall
245-247 Bank St. Near Laggar.
Phone 40409 Queen

TORONTO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Midway 1765, 9:00 a. m. to 2:00 p. m. daily. Look for the Ontario display advertising in the news section.

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

British Woolens

Are making the headlines in every fashion report. Fairweathers presents to Toronto exclusive weaves—Cumberland homespuns, Linton's, Kynoch and Harris Tweeds. And with Empire preferences prices are temptingly moderate. Coats and Suits from $29.50 to $115.

Fairweathers

88-90 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

A. J. Stone
Beauty Salon

Individual Coiffure Styling

PERMANENT WAVES FROM $5

1465 Yonge Street at St. Clair
HY 0404

MEN'S SHIRTS

Everywhere men are acclaiming the merits of our new type of shirt finish, folded short enough to put in any drawer.

LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

It costs no more than just "Any Milk"

Caulfield's

SELECTED GRADE MILK

is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users.
PHONE US TO CALL

CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
HOT POINT STOVES

Mills & Hadwin Limited

3147 YONGE ST. MO. 4343
14 Years' Continuous Service

Miss Puritan Says:

Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?

Call me at KINGSDALE 5171

Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service

292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

CHISHOLMS

QUALITY SHOES

Correctly Fitted by X-Ray

2866 DUNDAS ST. W. JU. 8567
2282 BLOOR ST. W. LY. 1967

Callow Brothers

STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES

Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Sts. Toronto

The Stoodleigh

CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS

Toronto

REAL SERVICE IN THE

Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage

OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS

J. T. MIDDUP

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5007

---

3 Chapels in TORONTO

Dependable Service

McDOUGALL & BROWN Limited

St. Clair and Pinewood MElrose 2423

CAKES, BREAD and PASTRY
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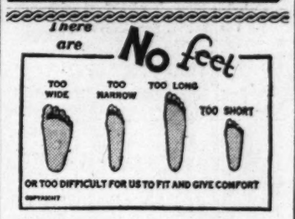

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Daily Features

THERE is always room for a man of force, and he makes room for many.
R. W. EMERSON

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BEATLE

New Testament

No. 86

H. Jesus' Preparation for His Mission (continued)

II. Infancy of Jesus:
1. Adoration of the Shepherds, Lu. 2:8-20
Angels' Song—"Gloria in Excelsis," Lu. 2:14
2. Presentation in the Temple in Jerusalem, forty days after birth, Lu. 2:22-39
3. Visit of the Magi, Mt. 2:1-12
4. Flight to Egypt, Mt. 2:13-15
5. Slaughter of the Innocents at Bethlehem, Mt. 2:16-18

III. Childhood of Jesus:
1. Return out of Egypt, went to dwell at Nazareth, Mt. 2:19-23; Lu. 2:39
2. Silent years, Lu. 2:40
3. Jesus at the age of 12 went to Jerusalem with his parents, to the feast of the Passover, Lu. 2: 41-42
4. With the doctors in the Temple, Lu. 2:43-50
5. Obedience to parents, Lu. 2:51-52

IV. Opening Events of Jesus' Mission (probably A. D. 26 and 27):

Note: The baptism and temptation of Jesus occurred probably Jan. A. D. 27. The locations are the Jordan River, Bethabara in Perea and the wilderness of Judea

1. Baptism of Jesus:
a. Ministry of John the Baptist, Mt. 3:1-12; Mk. 1:3-8; Lu. 3:2-17; Jno. 1:6-8; 19-28
b. Jesus baptized by John, Mt. 3: 13-17; Mk. 1:9-11; Lu. 3:21-22
c. John's record, Jno. 1:29-34
2. Jesus in the desert of Judea forty days: temptation by the devil, Mt. 4:1-11; Mk. 1:12+13; Lu. 4:1-13
a. Fasting, Mt. 4:1-2; Lu. 4:1-2
b. First temptation, Mt. 4:3-4; Lu. 4:3-4
c. Second temptation, Mt. 4:5, 7; Lu. 4:5, 8
d. Third temptation, Mt. 4:8, 10; Lu. 4:9-12
e. Angels' ministry, Mt. 4:11

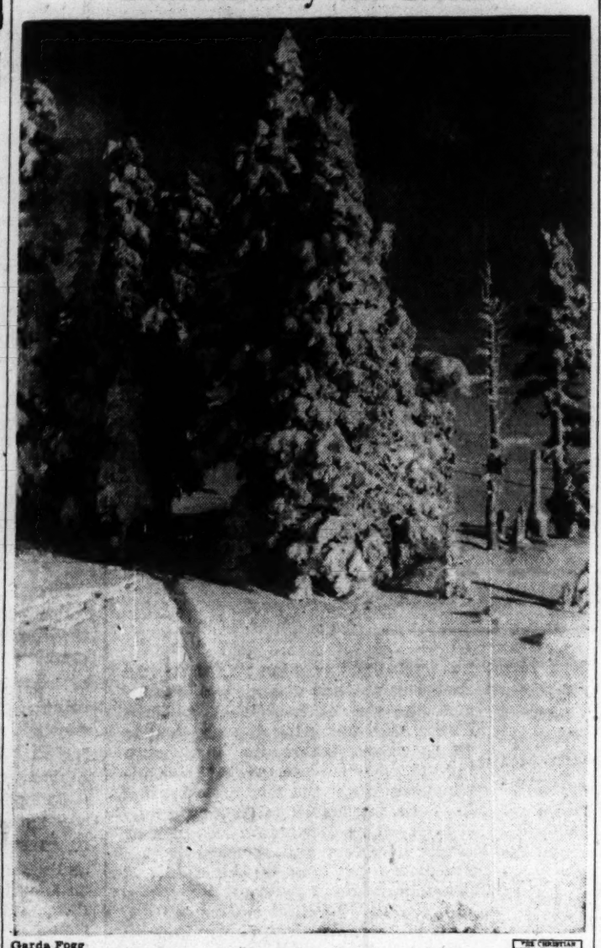
(To Be Continued Daily)

Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. No.
2. Despite rigid censorship in Japan, the international observers are inclined to view the Tokyo incident as a militarist reaction to the obvious trend toward a more liberal and pacific policy as displayed in the recent elections.
3. The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered a reduction in passenger rates to 2 cents a mile on coaches and 3 cents a mile for Pullman cars.
4. Railroads in the South and West have been experimenting with low rates; but those in the East have asserted their right to a rate of 3.6 cents per mile.
5. The present rate is $100.58. The new rate will be $65.61.
6. He strongly backs the proposal and urges that legislation to accomplish it be undertaken before the fall election gains headway.
7. No; new jobs have been created as a result of the development of new types of work.
8. Yes; the percentage of women gainfully employed rose from 14.7 per cent in 1880 to 22 per cent in 1930.
9. The emblem bears four stars forming a square, in the center of which is the official seal of the United States in the predominant colors of white and blue.
10. The first gasoline tax was imposed 17 years ago, Feb. 26, 1919, in Oregon.
11. The American Petroleum Industries Committee estimates the amount to be $5,318,619,856.
12. The Census Bureau, basing its figures on 1934, reports a decrease of 10,264,296 acres since 1929.
13. Soviet Russia.
14. Yes; the Department of Labor shows reports that in 23 leading industries there was a 2.9 per cent rise in jobs and a 11.6 per cent rise in pay rolls.
15. No.
16. The first 33 railroads to report their January income showed a net gain of 42.9 per cent over January, 1935.
17. No; the survey of leading insurance companies in the United States shows that during 1935 new policy loans were 13 per cent under those of 1934.
18. The pact uniting Germany, Poland, Austria, Hungary, and Italy is declared to be under wa;
19. Syria.
20. England must continue its support of the League; the army, navy, and air forces should be unified; profits must be minimized to provide adequate wages; and prospective armed forces must not be excessive and must be confined to use against an aggressor.

Beautified by the Storm



Garda Fogg — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Snowshoe Trail in Paradise Valley, Washington

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

The Members Govern

Question: About three years ago the Reading Room was moved to the church edifice by vote of the membership. Recently, at a special meeting, the membership voted by a large majority to move it back to the business district and so instructed the board. Now the board has mailed a letter to each member, stating that the board has unanimously agreed not to move the Reading Room. Does the board have this right? What action can be taken to complete the removal of the Reading Room?

Answer: Unless the bylaws empower the board specifically to do so, the board cannot rescind or refuse to carry out any proper action voted by the parent body.

If, in this case, the bylaws do not give the board such power, it should be sufficient to call the attention of the board to its duties under the bylaws and to the instructions contained in this motion.

The board may, of course, present reasons to the membership for rescinding the action, may even present a resolution to that effect. If the church then confirms its former action, the board, even though it unanimously disagrees, is in duty bound to support the action determined by proper vote of the parent body. Refusal to do so is tantamount to resignation from the board. If the board persists in refusing, and the membership does not wish to take more stringent action, it would be within its rights in appointing a special committee to carry out its instructions.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name

Answers to Correspondents

STONE—In some examples this name is patronymic and represents shortened forms of Anglo-Saxon personal names, beginning with *Stan-*, as *Stancytel* and *Stangrim*. Such are among the most ancient of our names. But, mostly, this name is local, as in the Hundred Rolls entry *John de la Stone* ("John of the stone").

Jackson—This name is patronymic and may be taken at its face value, "the son of *Jack*." Philologists are still in doubt as to the precise origin of *Jack*, and cannot finally determine whether it represents the French Jacques, or is from *Jankin*, the diminutive of *John*.

Newton—This surname is local; and it is a little surprising that it does not figure more prominently in directories, since there are no fewer than 129 villages bearing this name in England, without reckoning the *Newntons* and *Newingtons* that bore the same Anglo-Saxon name.

Townsend is local, and tells us more or less precisely where the name's owner lived, like the names *Overend* and *Akenside* ("oakside"). In the Old Rolls we find this name in the following entries (thirteenth century) *Adam ate Tuneshende* and *Alice ate Tunishende*.

Farnum is a variant form of *Farnham*, and both are local surnames from *Farnham* in Surrey, England. This is an ancient ham or township which was old at the time of the Norman Conquest. The Anglo-Saxon name of the town is *Fearnhamme*, "the inclosure among the ferns."

Ayre and its variant, *Eyre*, both signify "heir," and were probably adopted as surnames during the period of expectancy. Thus in old records we find *William le Ayr*, *Simon le Heir*, and *Robert le Eir*.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on the Page

1. In the Tokyo outbreak a few days ago, when prominent government leaders were assassinated by military extremists, did the Japanese Government pass into new hands?
2. What is regarded as the fundamental reason for the Tokyo incident?
3. Effective June 2, what will be the base railroad passenger fares and Pullman fares in the United States?
4. Railroads in what section of the United States will be most affected by the reduced rates?
5. How will the new rates affect the price of coach transportation between Boston and Los Angeles?
6. What is the attitude of Postmaster General Farley with regard to putting the 14,000 postmasters of the first, second, and third-class post offices under civil service?
7. A survey of the gains made by women in the business world has been completed by the National Industrial Conference Board. Does it show that the entrance of women into gainful occupation has resulted in the displacement of men?
8. Would it be safe to say that more than 20 per cent of the women of working age are gainfully employed?
9. The Vice-President of the United States had been without an official flag designating his rank, until President Roosevelt recently ordered one. What is the design?
10. When was the first gasoline tax imposed in America?
11. How much in gasoline taxes have American motorists paid to date?
12. Would it be safe to say that there has been a reduction of more than 10,000,000 acres of corn land in the United States since 1929?
13. France and what other nation have ratified a pact pledging military aid if either is attacked in European borders?
14. Is it true that both employment and pay rolls in America showed increases in 1935 over the previous year?
15. Has Governor Landon of Kansas decided to enter the Ohio primaries as a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination?
16. How did the income of American railways in January of this year compare with the figure for the month last year?
17. Was there a striking increase in borrowing on life insurance policies last year?
18. The formation of the significant five-power bloc is rumored in Rome. What nations are involved?
19. What country is pressing its demands for independence from France?
20. On what basis has British labor agreed to support the Baldwin Government's rearmament program?

(What is your score?)

In Lighter Vein

Usual Making Up

"Sam and I have parted forever," said Janet with little outward concern.

"Goodness! What does that mean?" asked her roommate.

"A five-pound box of chocolates in about an hour's time."

Taking the Blame

The end of the term had arrived, and the teacher, approaching one of his rather backward scholars, said: "You haven't learned much in this class, have you, my boy?"

"I admire you, sir," replied the boy, "for taking the blame in that broadminded fashion."—*Pearson's.*

Sharing

"When I was a little boy I always ate my crusts," said Willie's father.

"Did you like them?" asked Willie.

"Of course I did," quickly responded the father.

"Then you may have mine," replied his son, graciously.

Stories

"Only last year in India," boomed the club bore, "I suddenly found myself face to face with a man-eating tiger."

"And only last week," murmured the quiet little man in the corner, "in a restaurant, I found myself face to face with a man eating fish."—*Answers.*

Super Salesgirl

Mother: "What happened when that high-pressure salesman called today?"

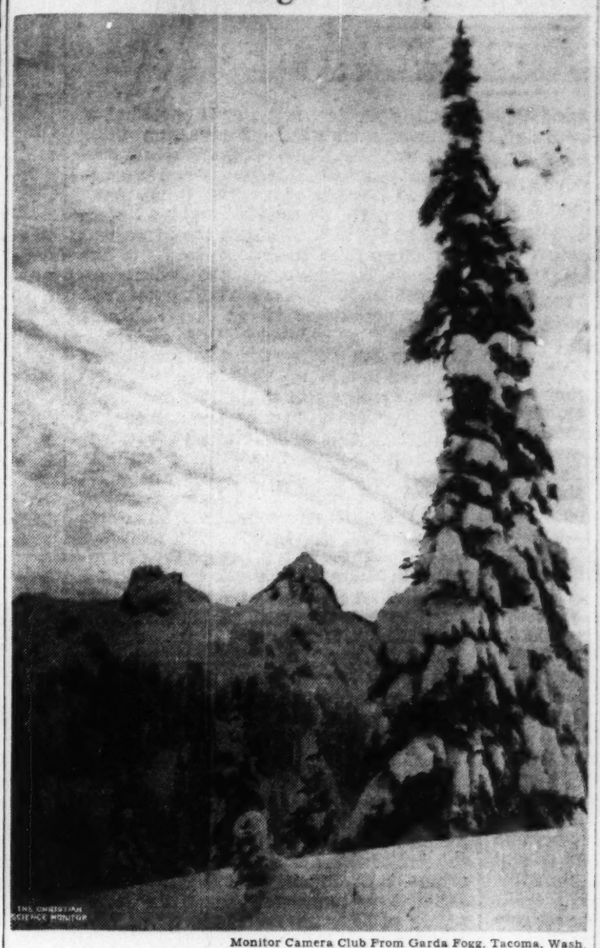
Daughter: "Oh, I sold him father's old clothes and all the discarded furniture in the attic."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Anglophobia in the West Indies

"Her husband, who came here from Canton five years ago, is not a British subject. He is regarded as a respectable man." (Jamaica paper). —*Punch.*

Mother (in department store): "I—er—want a nice toy, please, suitable for a present for a small boy whose father is rather corpulent and unable to do much kneeling."

Guarding the Peaks



Monitor Camera Club From Garda Fogg, Tacoma, Wash.

Pinnacle Peak, Paradise Valley

Daily Anecdote

'The Women Don't Know Enough to Vote'

SUSAN B. ANTHONY related how a very debased and ignorant-looking man once came to vote in a township in Michigan. Said one of the women, offering him a ticket: "I wish you would oblige us by voting this ticket."

"What ticket is that?" he asked.

"Why," said the woman, "you can see for yourself."

"But I can't read," he answered.

"Can't you read the ballot that you have there in your hand, which you are about to vote?" asked the woman in astonishment.

"No," he said, "I can't read at all."

"Well," said the woman, "this ballot means that you are willing to let the women as well as the men vote."

"Is that it?" he replied; "then I don't want it; the women don't know enough to vote."

Brevities

Detroit Free Press: Fable: Once 10 people stood a Civil Service examination and a person without pull made the highest mark and got the job.

Portland Oregonian: Some disaffection has been in evidence at the winter Olympics, but nothing of a critical nature. We believe that hurling the defy is a summer event.

Detroit Free Press: How times change! Junior used to be caught with his finger in the jam; now he's caught with his coupe in it.

San Francisco Chronicle: If the Boston Braves do better as the Bees, maybe Selassie should become the conquering butterfly of Judah.

St. Louis Star-Times: Of course it seems like a hard world if you're looking for a soft spot.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Soft Water

A DRAYMAN in a small western town has obtained additional income, and given a deeply appreciated service, by selling soft water. Nearly every household requires soft water for bathing and laundering, since the town's water supply is very hard.

There is one well, a deep drilled one, which gives an endless flow of fine soft water, and the drayman made arrangements to get all the water he needed from this well at a nominal charge. He then canvassed the housewives, offering to deliver soft water to them at 10 cents for a large milk can full.

Dozens took advantage and procured large sheet-iron tanks for their back porches, and had these filled regularly by the drayman. Many households use a dollar's worth of this soft water each week, giving the drayman a regular income of respectable proportions.—J. K., Ponoka, Alta., Can.

What They Say

Friend Husband

"Certainly I give him advice sometimes, but he doesn't always take it. You know, men are all different, but husbands are all alike."—*Mrs. William E. Borah.*

Reverence

"We can reverence the Constitution without taking the stand that it cannot be changed or amended."—*Ida W. Bowman.*

Irony

"It is entirely unconstitutional to do nothing."—*Harold L. Ickes.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Patricia Ann

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lafayette, Ore.

THE adventures of the doll of one little girl is a story that never loses interest—especially to little girls. One day while going through a county seat town, Patricia Ann, a small doll, fell out of a car. Patricia Ann's mistress was unaware of the mishap.

However, one of the leading lawyers of that part of the State was standing on the sidewalk talking to friends, and he hurried to the street to pick up the doll. One leg was cracked, and the dress was wet and soiled.

The lawyer did not know the occupants of the car, but he knew that they must be farmers of the vicinity, so he was confident that he would again see the car and return the doll to its rightful owner.

In the meantime a young woman in his office made a new dress for the doll; and he repaired the leg.

For several weeks Patricia Ann was the observer of legal meetings, talk, and conferences. And then one day the lawyer lived up to his reputation for skill and recognized the car from which Patricia Ann had fallen. He hurried to his office and took the doll down; but by the time he arrived back on the street in front of the grocery store, the car had gone.

From the clerks in the store he found out the name of the farmer and the location of his ranch. That day several political meetings waited while Patricia Ann was riding royally over muddy Oregon country roads with a leading lawyer. And the homecoming of Patricia Ann was memorable.

In legal circles it is reported that one Patricia Ann had a new sister at Christmas time.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Magic Figures

ON A small piece of white writing paper, draw a geometric figure (a triangle, rectangle, polygon, etc.), using a pencil dipped in water to make the outline. In a fingerbowl, make the piece of paper float on the water and fill the design you have drawn with water. This may require a little help on the part of younger children. The wet lines already drawn will prevent the water from spreading beyond the lines of the figure drawn.

Now take a pin and, let us say, the design is a triangle; place the point at any corner of the triangle just below the water, but careful not to actually touch the paper. At once you will see the paper begin to move until the center of the triangle comes exactly below the point of the pin. Then the paper will stop of its own accord when the center of the geometric figure coincides with the pin point.

If you want to vary this game, you may draw tiny maps of different countries beforehand. The players can then retrace the outlines with water before placing them in the bowls. The exact center of each country can then be found, and a prize given to him who can name correctly that particular geographical point on his map.—Mrs. M. M. S., Hingham, Mass.

Possession

THE good of human life cannot lie in the possession of things which for one man to possess is for the rest to lose, but rather in things which all can possess alike, and where one man's wealth promotes his neighbor's.—*Spinoza.*

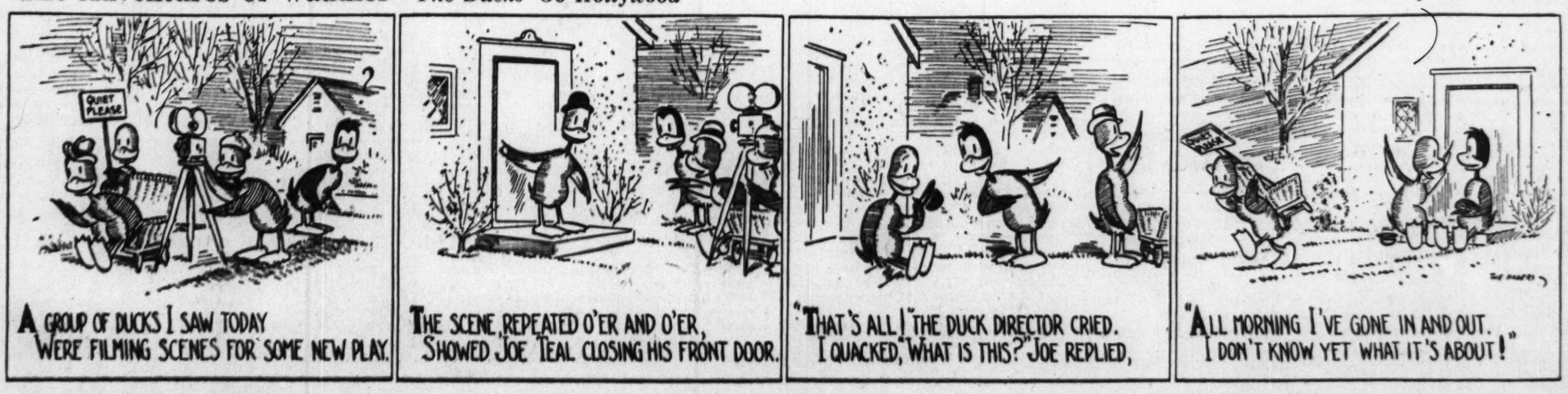
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Hymie Dobson Is Grand Dragon*

By LE PELLEY

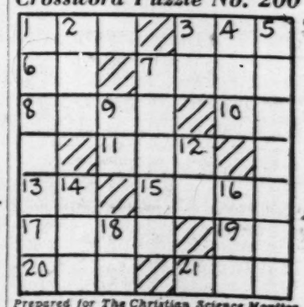
WHO FINALLY WON THE ELECTION FOR GRAND DRAGON?
YOU MAY NOT BELIEVE IT, BUT HYMIE DOBSON GOT A UNANIMOUS VOTE —
PLUNKY, I VOTED FOR HIM BECAUSE I THOUGHT EVERY ONE ELSE WOULD VOTE FOR ME
WELL, I VOTED FOR HIM BECAUSE I THOUGHT EVERY ONE ELSE WOULD VOTE FOR ME
I DID THE VERY SAME THING —
AND SINCE THE VOTE IS UNANIMOUS —
I GUESS HYMIE DID TOO —

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Ducks 'Go Hollywood'*

By THE HAGERS


QUIET PLEASE
A GROUP OF DUCKS I SAW TODAY WERE FILMING SCENES FOR SOME NEW PLAY.
THE SCENE, REPEATED O'ER AND O'ER, SHOWED JOE TEAL CLOSING HIS FRONT DOOR.
"THAT'S ALL!" THE DUCK DIRECTOR CRIED. I QUACKED, "WHAT IS THIS?" JOE REPLIED,
"ALL MORNING I'VE GONE IN AND OUT. I DON'T KNOW YET WHAT IT'S ABOUT!"

Crossword Puzzle No. 200



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Eccentric rotating piece
3. Herd of whales
6. Roman bronze coin
7. Bird
8. Tibetan priest
10. Indefinite article
11. Self
13. Having existence
15. Wild ox
17. Goddess of discord
19. By
20. Anarchist
21. Vexation.

Down

1. Mental capacity
2. King of Judah
3. Proceed
4. Constellation
5. Command
7. Scandinavian myths
9. Pronoun
12. Preposition
14. Sooner than
16. Rowing implement
18. Fish

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

The Farmer and the Militarist in Japan

IT HAS been frequently asserted that the depressed state of Japanese agriculture may account for the latest outrage in Japan. The American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations lends the support of its weighty authority to this theory. But one wonders whether the explanation is altogether adequate, in view of the patent improvement recorded in Japan's agriculture. At the same time it is certainly true that the parlous situation in rural Japan can be invoked to explain the political ferment since 1931.

The place of agriculture in Japan needs some emphasis because the romance of Japan's industrial growth has given the impression that Japan has ceased to be predominantly agricultural. No more fundamental mistake could be made. Nearly 50 per cent of Japan's population is still on the land, as compared with 26 per cent in the United States and 2 per cent in Great Britain. But the soil, though constantly revitalized with immense amounts of fertilizer, is held by many authorities to have entered the stage of diminishing returns. This lies at the root of Japan's rural difficulties.

It was because of the losing battle that Japanese agriculture was fighting to support the rapidly increasing population of Japan that industrialization was intensified. The agrarians say that industry became the pampered child of the state. They call the union between industry and politics an "unholy alliance." It is true that no capitalist country can show the record of industrial subsidization prevailing in Japan. In such circumstances corruption was inevitable. Abuses under a tariff-subsidy system are inevitable in any country. In Japan they have been unique, and have been interspersed with unsavory scandals. The contrast between the austerity of rural life and the diversion-seeking urban plutocracy added to the background of agrarian discontent.

Even in normal times the Japanese agrarian lives on the ragged edge of penury. His problem is a simple one, that of wringing a bare living from an unwilling soil; not the Alice in Wonderland economics problem of keeping down production, as has been practiced in so many countries. The average holding is 0.9 of an acre. In the United States the average is 31.7 acres. Even the simple wants of the Japanese farmers cannot be satisfied on the diet produced by such a tiny plot. Two things are therefore on the Japanese farmer's mind constantly. One is the cash price he can get for the side line that he is forced to take up. This in Japan is one of the processes in silk culture—growing mulberry leaves, rearing the cocoons, or reeling the silk, sometimes all three. The other harassment is the price of fertilizer.

Both problems are of course related. If the Japanese cannot get a fair price for his silk, fertilizer becomes dear, no matter what its price may be. It was the toboggan slide of silk prices that caused such tribulation in Japan. In 1929 silk sold at $5.25 a pound. Three years later, or when the Japanese military entered Manchuria, it had fallen to $1.05.

Why, however, should the ruralists have turned to the militarists for help? Because, as in most countries, the farmers are not united. Perhaps 85 per cent of the officers and men in both the army and navy come from the land. That they should focus the rural discontent was natural. Besides, one alliance provoked another—the ruralists and the militarists against industry and politics. But, while the militarists are still "censoring" government in Japan, conditions in rural Japan have improved. This is the result partly of relief measures, partly of normal recovery. Silk is now almost double the low price reached in 1932.

The gain does not indicate a return of agricultural prosperity, since even the higher farm income of 1935 was at least 30 per cent below the ten-year average of 1920-29, and since fertilizer is relatively expensive; but it is a reflection of an improvement over the extremely depressed conditions of the last four years.

Neutrality, Minus—

THE pen is not as mighty as it might be when the law it writes has to be bolstered by a spoken plea. The neutrality law to which President Roosevelt has just applied the pen evidently falls short of accomplishing the purpose toward which original efforts were aimed. The President has felt it necessary to add a personal plea for restraint on the part of exporters who might profit by an increase in war trade.

The demand for neutrality legislation grew out of a conviction that profiting on other people's wars was an important influence for becoming entangled in other people's wartime politics. The Senate munitions investigation, headed by Senator Gerald P. Nye, produced much evidence to support that conviction—a conviction which neither Senator Carter Glass's impassioned defense of President Wilson nor the carefully prepared statements by the J. P. Morgan firm on their war-financing activities have materially modified.

Nevertheless, the law to whose keeping the neutrality of the American people has been entrusted by their legislators is a masterpiece of modification as it effects proposals to keep America out of war by keeping it out of war trade. This law is an extension and broadening of the Neutrality Act of 1935, which in its original form was recognized as a mere gesture. The provisions which broaden it have added a prohibition against loans and credits to belligerent countries except such financing as the President may allow for commodity exports at somewhere near "normal peacetime" levels.

What this law still lacks, however, are drastic restrictions on those commodity shipments which by taking American vessels into war-stormy waters may sink neutrality along with American ships. It has not been possible for legislators to agree to curb more than a fraction of the business which can be done only along the road to war, and while legislators have disagreed, neutrality hopes have languished. The new law's prohibition against loans and credits may prove a hindrance to this trade, but in the Johnson Act, which prevents defaulting war debtors from raising loans in the United States, such a hindrance already was in force. Another new and interesting, but not particularly pertinent, provision makes exception for Latin-American countries, provided they prefer American support against a European aggressor instead of League protection.

Aside from the question whether the United States can best keep out of war by helping other nations to prevent war, the present law is unsatisfactory. For while proposing merely to keep the United States neutral despite the right or wrong of a conflict in which world opinion may be organized against an aggressor, it fails to provide adequate measures even for this task.

SOME FACTIONS in continental Europe are hoping to make dueling for the defense of honor legal for everyone and not restricted to army men. It is still generally agreed, however, that dueling doesn't really defend anything but a claim to marksmanship.

More Than Murder

WHILE police and prosecutor play the pot-and-kettle game of trying to blacken each other for bungling the prosecution of the murderers of Samuel Drukman, garage worker, in Brooklyn nearly a year ago, Governor Lehman is faced with a demand by the City Affairs Committee to remove District Attorney William F. X. Geoghan of Kings County for negligence. Meanwhile, Special Prosecutor Hiram C. Todd pursues his effort to get at the bottom of the long delay not only in bringing the murderers to book, but in sifting rumors of bribes and police beating of prisoners in this New York *cause célèbre*.

A Grand Jury last April failed to indict three suspects, and incriminating evidence was returned to them. In the November campaign the District Attorney was put on the grill by his Fusion opponent, Joseph D. McGoldrick, for his handling of the case, but the prosecutor won the election. Still the charges of laxity and bribery did not down, and at the request of the Citizens Union, the Governor superseded Mr. Geoghan, and Mr. Todd was named by the State Attorney General to reopen and probe the case. As a result the three suspects were indicted by a special Grand Jury, convicted of second degree murder, and sentenced last week to from twenty years to life each in Sing Sing.

Now the Special Prosecutor has moved on to an investigation of charges of police brutality and bribery of both police and members of the District Attorney's staff. The matter has gone beyond the mere conviction of the murderers. Public opinion demands the unearthing of all the facts pointing to the obstruction of justice in the now malodorous case.

There is general recognition of the gravity of a situation involving the integrity and competency of officials to enforce existing laws and prosecute criminals whose guilt was finally established by evidence which had been nearly smothered. Grave questions of the District Attorney's fitness arose when the Governor found it necessary to supersede him and clear the way for a Special Prosecutor and Grand Jury to obtain an indictment and trial, and a fair inquiry into rumors of bribes and beatings of prisoners by policemen. The fact that a courageous, independent Special Prosecutor, hitting a cold trail several months old, was able to produce evidence resulting in three convictions, strengthens the public feeling that more fire is still smoldering in the prosecutor's office than the heavy smoke has yet revealed.

Mr. Todd's inquiry should thoroughly sift the accusation of Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine that "recent events suggest he (Mr. Geoghan) is the victim of that vicious system whereby weak public officials unconsciously, or knowingly, permit petty and powerful politicians to dictate and dominate the policy and conduct of the administration of their high office." Mr. Todd's objective now is to determine whether the evidence leads up the old, old trail of alliance between corrupt politics and the prosecuting machinery. Confidence in the prosecutor's office and the police will not be restored in the public mind, or the contrary established, unless and until Mr. Todd's investigation is pursued to the end.

Guinea Pigs' Revolt

Book News of the Day

NOT since the arguments preceding the passage of the Wiley Food and Drugs Act in 1906 has there been such an exposé of why consumers need a new food and drugs law. The Copeland Bill (S. 5) is now under consideration by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The bill originally had teeth in it (some have since been pulled) and would have given the consumer the protection which he needs and which the Wiley Act has long been unable to give.

How weak the Wiley Act now is and the necessity of consumer protection from manufacturers preying upon the public with nostrums, quack patent medicine remedies and false advertising ballyhoo is pointed out in Ruth deForest Lamb's new book, AMERICAN CHAMBER OF HORRORS (New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50) and GUINEA PIGS NO MORE, by J. B. Matthews (New York: Covici Friede. $2).

Miss Lamb is Chief Educational Officer of the United States Food and Drug Administration, and while her book is officially unofficial the handling of administration records certainly gives it a ring of authority. It is based entirely upon court records, official analyses, transcripts of court testimony and reports from government men in the field. She minces no words in telling the story of the Government's task of protecting the consumer from impure, adulterated foods, fraudulent and dangerous medicines, substandard goods, poisonous spray and various rackets that have grown up under an inadequate food and drugs act. She points out the jokers in the present Wiley Act, shows how powerless the Government is in controlling food and drug manufacture and sales, reveals rackets in advertising because of no restrictions and takes the reader in an exciting tour behind an unpublicized government agency that is doing its best to enforce the present law.

"Guinea Pigs No More" delves into the political and economic changes in relation to consumer and manufacturer. A theory of the use-value of goods is ably discussed as a valid alternative to so-called fallacious and outdated labor theory of the value of goods. There are enlightening paragraphs on how evasions break down one regulatory measure after another and how even the consumer has been artfully led to support measures favoring tricky manufacturers and injurious to himself.

The two books handle the same subject matter so differently that they can be read with a minimum of overlapping. "American Chamber of Horrors" contains authentic cases of how individually and collectively the consumer has been and continues to be physically, mentally and morally injured. The argument is not weakened by the old method of instilling fear in the reader and is decidedly not on the defensive. The book also has an excellent appendix which may astonish readers when they see the spread between the costs of many cosmetics and their sale prices.

"Guinea Pigs No More" lists seventy-five "gyps" current in present-day business practices. The arguments are interesting but not convincing enough. It prints supplementary material by Oscar S. Cox, Assistant Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, "An Enabling Act for a Department of the Consumer." It is refreshing to have a book of this type which offers constructive suggestions as well as destructive. While the act offered by Mr. Cox may or may not be the correct one it at least supports a negative argument with a constructive alternative.

H. C. K.

New England Winter

From a Currier & Ives Print. Courtesy of American Art Association Anderson Galleries, Inc.

Hard Going

THE two little girls next door were starting to school. It was a snowy morning and they had to walk three blocks, so they were wearing ski suits—bright red caps and jackets, blue pantaloons tucked into sturdy square-toed boots.

Six inches of snow had fallen during the night. It was light and dry and the children made little exploratory paths from their carefully shoveled walk, kicking the snow and sending it into the air in misty, swirling showers.

Their mother called from the door, "Wait for the snowplow. It will be here soon, and it's hard going till the plow gets through."

I stopped sweeping the snow from my steps and leaned on the broom. Where had I heard that before? Away back—a very long time ago!

Two little girls getting dressed for school. Sweaters, leggings, woolly coats, knitted mittens, overshoes, stocking caps pulled down tightly over ears and forehead. Two tin lunch pails being packed at the kitchen table.

Father saying, as he pulled on his heavy mackinaw, "Twenty below. Say, that's cold!"

And mother's admonition to Ruth and me, "You must drive carefully this morning and watch the drifts. It'll be hard going until the plow gets through," and then cheerfully, "but you'll make it all right."

Father was hitching Queenie to the light cutter. The bells on the shafts made little tinkling noises as she stamped and tossed her head in protest at being taken from her warm stall. We fed her an apple while father brought the plaid-lined "buffalo" robes from the farm kitchen where they were warmed during the night.

One of the robes was spread over the back and seat of the cutter so that we might settle snugly into its thick warmth. We laid the other one over our knees, hugging it tightly up under our arms and tucking it closely around our feet. At the last minute, mother brought a flat stone which had been heated all night in the oven to warm our feet.

Ready at last! There were farewells and final instructions. Then Ruth grasped the reins and, with a cluck to Queenie, we slipped out into a tense and crackling world.

There was a smooth expanse of whiteness where the road ought to be. A faint track made by an earlier traveler was being fast obliterated by drifting snow. We would have to break our own trail. But that didn't frighten us for we had done it before. And Queenie was dependable, the sort of horse that could be trusted with two little girls who had to go to school before the plow came through. Queenie seemed to know instinctively where the road was. Bending her head, she plodded resolutely through the deep snow. Her breath rose in little clouds of steam and, touched by the dampness, the hairs on her head and shoulders began to stand out singly, each one covered with a fine coating of frost.

In the two miles that we had to drive, there was only one place we dreaded. Queenie knew the place too. At the top of the hill, she stopped to rest, turning her head around to look at us—to see if everything was quite as it should be. Then, with a forward lunge, she plunged into the drifts. Every few feet she would pause to get her breath, then start in again with renewed vigor.

In the light sleigh we slid back and forth on the seat, bracing ourselves against the dashboard, transferring our weight breathlessly from one side to the other to keep the cutter on even keel. Almost through now! Ten feet more to the brow of the hill where the road looked practically bare. We held our breath. Would we make it? The cutter tilted dangerously; tottered for a split second on the crest of the drift; then, with a quiver, righted itself, and we slid down to level road. We had made it.

We were not always so fortunate. Once or twice the sleigh had gone over and piled us—books, lunch pails and buffalo robes—into the snowdrifts. Queenie didn't approve of this performance. In fact, she thoroughly disliked overturned sleighs, and her one idea seemed to be to put such an undignified procedure far behind her. So she just kept on going.

Quite the best part of the day was coming-home time, going to the village stable for Queenie in the late afternoon after the roads had been thoroughly plowed and rolled. We rode straight into the sunset and in the rosy afterglow the evening star would twinkle brightly at us, beckoning us toward the warmth and sweetness of our own home-fires.

Voices brought me sharply out of my reverie. The snowplow had come down the street and was now disappearing around the corner. The little girls next door fell in behind it and skipped along on the smooth path toward school.

Of course, I mused as I resumed my sweeping, it's ever so much easier to follow the plow than to go ahead of it. But youngsters who don't have to break their own trails are missing something.

M. L. W.

Advertising vs. Consumer Education

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An article in the current issue of a magazine for teachers of business subjects which attacked the consumer education movement and defended modern advertising methods brought to mind the advanced position which The Christian Science Monitor takes with regard to advertising and consumer interests. The kind of advertising which appears in the Monitor stands in marked contrast to the usual type and needs no defense. The recent appearance of a series of six excellent articles on the consumers' co-operative movement indicates that the Monitor is interested in the welfare of the ultimate consumer.

Modern advertising methods have suffered frequent indictments on a number of counts in recent years. The usual charges of untruthful and misleading statements, extravagant, unfounded claims, testimonial exploitation, shallow emotional appeals playing upon fear, envy, romance, prejudice, and superstition, the use of pseudo-science, a lack of delicacy and at times downright vulgarity, artificial creation of demand and enhancement of price through false differentiation between rival products are all fairly well understood.

Not so well appreciated, however, except by some of the more serious interpreters of modern culture are the more subtle effects of the overdeveloped art of advertising. So continuously is the bewildered consumer bombarded by mail, by newspaper and magazine, by billboard, and by radio with a confusion of unrelated and conflicting appeals that he has no refuge which is reserved for cultural enrichment and relaxed enjoyment. People are progressively ceasing to believe in everybody and everything. Culturally and morally, as well as economically, modern advertising is jeopardizing the welfare of the people and giving alarming evidence of the decadence of modern civilization.

Yet when the advertising profession itself seeks to eliminate the abuses which it recognizes the results are disappointing. "Truth in advertising" is a delectable phrase, but the difficulty is that truthful advertising does not sell goods nearly so well as crooked advertising. And in our profit-seeking economy goods must be sold.

The true objective of the producer of goods and services should be the efficient, economical delivery to the consumer of exactly what the consumer wants and needs. Advertising and sales expenditures usually become just so much frictional loss in a functional arrangement between producer and consumer. In the co-operative system, consumer education supplants advertising. Consumers are educated to the uses and services of products and are taught how to recognize quality without any emotional appeal or exaggeration of fact. Goods are no longer produced for profit in anticipation of demand followed by frantic efforts to create that demand and get rid of surpluses, but are produced for an organized market of users. It is becoming increasingly evident that the continued existence of modern industrial civilization demands a shift of emphasis from the profit motive to serviceability. This contention receives support from the recent announcement by Mr. Edward A. Filene of Boston of a plan to organize a million-dollar chain of department stores which will eventually be owned by co-operative societies.

RALPH H. SMITH

Schenectady, N. Y.

John Eliot, Apostle to the Indians

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a descendant of John Eliot, I should like to take exception to the picture reprinted on the Editorial Page of the Monitor some time ago. That this is truly a likeness of John Eliot seems most unlikely since the "Apostle to the Indians" wore no ornaments, his clothes were often of the most homely, and he was ever against the wearing of long hair and wigs. There is no record of the source of this picture before it was found in a dealer's shop in London, Eng., in 1851. Its only claim to authenticity is the title in the upper left-hand corner, "John Eliot, the Apostle to the Indians Nascit 1604. Obit 1690." The dealer who owned it had the notion that the "Indians" were East Indians. I believe there is no authentic picture of John Eliot.

Boston, Mass. A. GERTRUDE MELONE

Looking for a Clearing

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A recent market report dealt with the likelihood, under fair weather conditions, of a 1936 wheat crop from North American fields aggregating 1,250,000,000 bushels.

There is nothing new in that bushelage, as the following crop figures indicate, covering the combined yields from United States and Canada for the years shown (millions of bushels):

1926	1240
1927	1353
1928	1479
1929	1126
1930	1309
1931	1273
1932	1188
1933	810
1934	771
1935	880

In the light of the slim "world prices" for bread grain during the past three years, one may be forgiven for inquiring as to what would have happened to the price structure had an additional billion bushels been available in North America since 1933.

The significance of a possible 1,250,000,000 bushels of 1936 North American wheat lies in the fact, given normal crops in Europe, the people of France, Germany, Italy—our one-time best customers and good for 200,000,000 bushels a year—don't want foreign wheat now at any price!

Of course, with poor crops in Europe, that would be another story. In the meantime, the most hopeful "straw" I've seen on the world wheat horizon for many a day is your Chemurgic Council.

Here's hoping they get busy and show Canada a clearing in the cereal road to the future.

W. P. D.

Toronto, Ont.

The Wide Horizon

National Policy

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

YOU can almost feel the sigh of satisfaction sweeping over the country when the President steps from actions which may have a partisan and disputed motive into the field of truly national policy. In the week just past, two immensely important acts of national policy have been taken. One is conclusive, the other dependent entirely upon Congress's follow-through. The first was application of the extended and broadened neutrality resolution to the Italo-Ethiopian conflict. The other was recommendation of new and substitute taxes which would go as far as revenue-producing measures can toward the balance of the national budget.

* * *

First, neutrality. By its renewed neutrality stand, the United States does three important things. It still prohibits absolutely all export of arms, ammunition or implements of war to either of the belligerents. That is an important precedent in case of a future conflict, but as far as direct effect on either Italy or Ethiopia goes, it is academic.

Ethiopia has no money or desire to buy its munitions anywhere except in Great Britain, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, and such countries. The Ethiopian Army goes in for museum pieces instead of fieldpieces. Most of the older rifles come from the latter two countries, as well as the modest quantities of new machine guns they have acquired, and they have almost nothing in the way of artillery. Ammunition to feed the museum pieces comes from Great Britain, where the arms makers have long experience in the tribal trade in all parts of the world. How these latter purchases are paid for is a matter of speculation—even to the highest American advisers to Haile Selassie. But no arms trade has sprung up with the United States, nor was likely, embargo or no embargo.

There was considerable probability that Italy would have bought eagerly some of the new fighting machines that are now on sale in the United States. The embargo stopped that.

* * *

The second, and most important, provision of the new neutrality resolution is a prohibition of loans or credits to a belligerent government or any individual acting for the Government. This applies to sale of anything—fuel oil or hair oil, cotton for gunpowder or for pinafores. Here the United States goes ahead of the League. Last November and December, the League members were discussing an oil embargo against Italy. Instead, the Hoare-Laval agreement retreated far from such a stiff policy; its makers were rebuked and dismissed from office, but still there was and is no oil embargo.

The United States now imposes a considerable restriction on oil and everything else—a restriction if it is rigorously enforced. If the American authorities strictly interpret any excess Italian purchases of oil in the United States as being for the Italian Government, and if they scrutinize every financial transaction connected therewith to see if credit is not being covertly granted, they may drive away the dwindling Italian purchases of oil and everything else from this country.

These facts should make it difficult for the league powers to blame the United States any longer for their own reluctance to impose the oil embargo. As a matter of fact, the responsibility was never on the United States any more than it was on any other petroleum exporter—Russia, Roumania, Venezeula, Britain or the Netherlands.

* * *

The third important point in the neutrality resolution is the President's repeated warning that any trade with the belligerents is at the trader's own risk. Enforcement of "freedom of the seas," protection of neutral "rights," have always been flexible executive policies of the American Government, sometimes stiffly asserted, sometimes almost allowed to lapse. Now in two solemn declarations, the President has notified the world that the "rights" will not be pressed.

Of course, the basic value of this second application of nontrading machinery is the experience it is gaining, the precedents it is building up. If a greater European war unhappily should come, or if trouble should break out in Asia, the United States has an improved mechanism with which to attempt the safeguarding of its own neutrality. Only the crisis can show how well or poorly the machinery will work.

The President's request for taxes to cover the bonus, the coming farm subsidy and the back farm subsidy, struck Congress as a stiff order. Except for relief spending, such taxes would balance the budget. Balancing from the other end—by cutting expenses—would be even more welcome to the country. Perhaps when the new relief estimates come out, it will be seen that this has been done too. If so, President Roosevelt will have pleased most of the country, and done more to assist his own re-election than any other single action would have done.